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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

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No 2460 G, dated Abu, 30th June 1888

I have the honour to submit the annual report\* on the Political Administration of Rajputana for the year 1887-88

\* In three parts (By Parcel Post)

2 It will be seen that the usual review of reports of the Political Officers subordinate to this Agency has been discontinued, and the report, as far as it is possible, has been compiled in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India as expressed in Home Department Resolution No 28—1579-95, dated 15th July 1887

## CHANGES AMONG POLITICAL OFFICERS

There have been few changes among Political Officers in Rajputana during the year. In Bikanir Major Thornton and Colonel Law held charge of the Agency for a few months during the absence of Major Talbot, the substantive Political Agent, on furlough, and Major Fraser has been my First Assistant since the 4th June. Mr F. Henvey, who had been Resident at Jaipur for nearly 2½ years, was a few days after the close of the year appointed to be Governor-General's Agent in Central India in succession to Sir Lepel Griffin.

## TOUR

I was on tour from the 11th November 1887 to the end of March following, marching first from Abu to Eimpuia, whence I directed my camp and staff to go to Udaipur, myself proceeding to Bikanir. There I spent some time, arranging, in consultation with the Political Agent, several matters of detail connected with the reorganized administration of the State.

I rejoined camp at Udaipur on the 2nd December, and on the 3rd, under the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, delivered to His Highness the Maharana Futeh Singh, with all suitable ceremony, the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. His Highness' Dewan, Rai Mehta Punna Lal, was also publicly presented by me with the decoration of a Companion of the Indian Empire, which honour had been bestowed upon him in recognition of his good services to the State. Passing through Jawad, Rampura, and Bhanpura in Central India, I arrived at Jhalapatan on the 23rd December and stayed there five days, which were devoted to obtaining an insight into the new order of things in the Jhalawar State, and to the working of the various departments. After leaving Jhalapatan, where everything was in good order under Colonel Abbott's careful and experienced supervision, I visited Kotah and Bundi, and thence marched to Keroli and Dholpur. The former State is now nearly clear of debt, and there is a marked change for the better in the working of the administration since my last visit to Keroli in 1881. At Dholpur I was enabled to give effect to the orders of Government for placing the administration and finances on a sounder footing. From Dholpur I marched to Bhartpur, and was met by the Maharaja, who accompanied me till my camp passed into Jaipur territory on its way to Tonk. A stay of three days at Tonk served to show me that much progress had been and was being made there in the various branches of the administration. From Tonk my camp went to Ajmere, arriving on the 1st March, and ending a march of over 900 miles in all from Abu.

After the conclusion of the "Tyag" conference, which will be noticed separately, I paid visits by rail to Ulwai and Jaipur, returning to Ajmere to preside at the meetings of the Mayo College Council on the 21st and 22nd March. I broke up camp at Ajmere on the 26th March, and after a visit of a few days to Jodhpur reached head-quarters at Abu on the 31st March.

#### CONFERENCE AT AJMERE FOR REDUCTION OF EXPENSES ON OCCASIONS OF MARRIAGE AND DEATH AMONG RAJPUTS

During my tour I took the opportunity of personally discussing, with the Chiefs of the States I visited, the important question of "Tyag," which is largely paid by the father of the bridegroom to the Charans, Bhats, and Dholis, who attend wedding ceremonies. All desired that some means should be devised of reducing excessive expenditure at funeral feasts as well as at marriage ceremonies. At my suggestion a large representative committee was assembled at Ajmere, the members consisting of one official, one leading Jagirdar, and one Charan from almost every State in Rajputana. The co-operation of the Chiefs having been previously secured, the members of the committee had no great difficulty in drawing up a set of rules for the regulation of marriage and funeral expenses, the ages at which marriage should be contracted, and other cognate matters. These rules were publicly read out in my presence, assented to, and signed by the delegates, some forty in number, and have since been widely distributed in the various States, where committees of influential officials have been appointed by the Darbais to see to the proper observance of them. Instances have already come to my knowledge where the provisions of the rules have been duly enforced, thereby saving much waste of money, and I

have every hope that in time, as the advantages of the innovation become better known, the sphere of their operation will not be limited to Rajputana. In fact a proposal has already come before me to have the rules extended to the States under the Mahi Kantha Agency, and I hope soon to see the Central India States follow the good example set by Rajputana.

#### JUBILEE

In March 1887 Maharaj Colonel Sir Pertab Singh, K C S I, proceeded to England on behalf of his brother, the Maharaja of Jodhpur, to be present at the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, and in May 1887 the Maharaja of Bhatpur sent four of his Sudais, under charge of Sir John Tyler, to represent him on the occasion.

#### IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

In commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee large sums were subscribed by several of the Rajput States, the aggregate of which was not far short of two lakhs of rupees.

#### FRONTIER DEFENCE

The Chiefs of Rajputana have also exhibited liberality and loyalty in their offers to further the policy of Government in regard to frontier defence. Many have offered large sums of money for this object, while all have expressed their willingness to place in time of emergency their troops, services, and resources at the disposal of the Sovereign.

#### CAVALRY CAMP AT RUPAHELI

In January a cavalry camp of exercise was assembled at Rupaheli in Meywar territory under the command of General Gillespie, C B, and was inspected by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. Colonel Buller and Major Newill held charge of the political duties in connection with the camp, and no difficulties were experienced as to supplies, damage to crops, or questions of compensation.

#### NATIVE STATES

The principal political events of the year have been the minority arising in Bikanir and the reversion of the Jhallawar State to the charge of the Political Superintendent.

#### BIKANIR

On the 19th August 1887 Maharaja Dungar Singh of Bikanir, who had been ailing for some time, died childless at the age of thirty-three years. Shortly before his death His Highness had adopted his young brother Gunga Singh, a boy about seven years old. The succession was recognised by the Government of India, and Gunga Singh was placed on the Gadi on the 31st August. Suitable measures have been adopted for the young Chief's education and training, and he has been removed as far as possible from all those influences which might tend to injure his character.

During the minority the administration of the State will be in the hands of the Political Agent aided by a Council of Regency, and the various branches of the executive have been allotted to "Seghas" or departments. The finances are in good order, there being an accumulated saving of twenty lakhs in hand with an anticipated yearly surplus of between three and four lakhs of rupees.

#### JHALLAWAR

The Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar has not proved himself to be so good a ruler as he was expected to be when full governing powers were conferred upon him.

He has persistently neglected the good advice offered to him by competent authority, and as misrule in the State was everywhere brought to light, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General was reluctantly compelled, in September 1887, to relegate His Highness to the position he occupied during the minority and to place the administration of the State in the hands of the Political Superintendent assisted by a Council, which has been reorganised, after the removal from the State of some of the Maharaja Rana's mischievous advisers. The finances of the State are fortunately in a sound condition, and suitable allowances have been made for the Maharaja Rana and his establishment.

No important events have occurred during the year in the other States of Rajputana.

#### MEYWAR

In Meywar the Maharana Futteh Singh continues to rule ably. A second son was born to His Highness in November, and the occasion was one of much rejoicing. The new revenue settlement has been introduced in the parganas of Akola, Hunia, Shimbugarh, Chitor, and Rajnagar.

#### BANSWARA

Financial embarrassment still continues in the small State of Banswara, which can only be relieved by the close supervision, for some years to come, of a special Political Officer.

#### MARWAR

There has been no change of importance in the administration of Marwar. Maharaja Colonel Sir Pritab Singh, the Prime Minister or Musahib Ala, was in England for some months during 1887, and during his absence the Maharaja looked more closely into the government of the State. Jodhpur was visited in February by the Maharaja of Mysore, who made a tour through part of Rajputana, and he was most hospitably received and entertained.

#### SIROHI

The government of this State has improved of late years, and the Rao himself has done much to bring about this satisfactory state of things. Improved trade and communications bring His Highness in a larger revenue than formerly from Abu, and the Darbar has liberally consented to aid the Abu Municipality with an annual contribution of Rs. 3,000, thereby relieving the British Government of its grant-in-aid.

#### JAIPUR

Reforms have been introduced in the judicial departments of Jaipur, and measures have been adopted for the reclamation of the Minas, while illicit opium traffic with the Punjab has been carefully watched. The Maharaja has an able adviser in Rai Bahadur Babu Kanti Chander Mukerji, whose administrative ability and integrity are generally acknowledged. The Maharaja has been created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

#### KISHENGURH

Steady progress continues. Changes have been introduced in the system of accounts and the administration of justice. Irrigation works are under construction, and attention is paid to better methods of agriculture. Differences between the Maharaja and his chief feudatory, the Raja of Fettehgurh, are in process of adjustment.

#### LAWA

The condition of the small estate of Lawa is prosperous

#### TONK

In Tonk, I think, there has been decided improvement. The administration has now been established on a firm basis, with a well-selected Council and regular rules for the conduct of public business. The revenue survey and settlement under Captain Pears is making very satisfactory headway. The liquidation of the State debt is the chief problem in Tonk, and I am glad to say it has been reduced from about 15½ lakhs to some 12½ lakhs, while careful arrangements are being made for future reductions.

#### BUNDI

The Maharaja Raja of Bundi is still hale and vigorous notwithstanding his advanced age, and attends to every detail of the administration with the same watchful care that has always marked his rule. His eldest son is now, however, given some share of the work of the State, and takes an intelligent interest in its affairs. The Karian Chief exhibits a disloyal attitude towards the Darbar, and I fear that the Maharaja Raja will be obliged to take severe measures to bring him to reason.

#### BHARTPUR

The Chief of Bhartpur continues to personally govern his State without a Kamdar, and takes a great interest in all that goes on in his territory. In December Bhartpur was visited by His Excellency the Viceroy, who stayed there for a few days' shooting.

#### KEROWLI

Increased powers were granted in June 1887 to the Maharaja of Kerowli, who is reported to use them with discretion, and in a manner calculated to benefit his State, which is now almost free from the burden of debt that has lain upon it for some years. The balance of debt is now only about half a lakh of rupees, which should be paid off by next year without fail.

#### DHOLPUR

The financial condition of the Dholpur State has been the subject of a report to Government, which has resulted in special arrangements, loan and other, for the payment of the proportionately large amount of debt due by the State. This debt amounts to over 15 lakhs and should be paid off in about 12 years.

#### ULWAR

I was much pleased with my visit to Ulwar, where I found everything in very good order. The Chief takes a great interest in all that goes on in his State and particular pride in his troops and stables. He has been fortunate in having had so capable and sound an officer as Colonel Peacock for many years as his Political Agent.

#### KOTAH

My visit to Kotah also arouses most pleasant remembrances, for here too the painstaking care of Colonel Baylay is evident in every detail of the administration as well as in numerous improvements in the shape of public buildings.



beautifully laid out gardens, and works of utility The Maharao has not had good health during the year, and is still unable to manage the State without the assistance of the Political Agent, and the well-chosen Council, who practically administer it

#### GENERAL CONDITION OF RAJPUTANA

During the year the prices of the principal food-grains rose very considerably. Inquiries showed that the rise was due to several causes *first*, to the large export of grain, especially wheat, within the last few years, in consequence of which most of the old stocks of grain have been exhausted *Secondly*, to the spring crops of 1887 having suffered severely from frost *Thirdly*, to the unusual heavy rains in many parts of Rajputana, during August and September, which damaged the autumn crops. There was however no distress anywhere. Sufficient grain was brought into the province for the wants of the people, while the kharif sowings produced abundant harvests. A statement showing the meteorological observations taken in 1887 will be found in another part of this report.

## Part II.

## JUDICIAL AND POLICE.

The following statement gives the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the International Courts of Vakils in Rajputana —

OFFENCES	NUMBER OF CASES				
	Meywar	Jaipur	Marwar	Harowti	TOTAL
<i>Against person</i>					
Murder .	1		..		1
TOTAL	1				1
<i>Against property</i>					
Highway robbery .	1	4	13	2	20
Ditto ditto with aggravated circumstances .	1				1
Dacoity		23	48	6	77
Ditto with wounding .		1			1
Theft	4	6	18	1	29
Ditto of cattle .	2	10	14	1	27
Recognition of cattle		6	4		10
Burglary			3		3
Miscellaneous .	1	4	17	1	23
TOTAL	10	54	117	11	192

As compared with last year, there is a marked improvement in the number of offences against person, the figures being 1 against 12. With regard to the number of offences against property, the Meywar Court has dealt with 10 cases against 15 last year, Jaipur 54 against 77, Marwar 117 against 84, Harowti 11 against 49. The total number of cases tried in the four Courts being 192 against 225 in the previous year.

The subjoined statement indicates the number of appeals disposed of by the upper or Appellate Court between the 1st of January and 31st of December 1887. Of the 56 cases appealed, the decisions in 34 were confirmed, in 5 revised, and in 9 reversed, leaving 8 undisposed of at the close of the year.

AGENCY	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted during the year	TOTAL	Confirmed	Revised	Reversed	Remaining at the close of the year
Meywar .	2	3	5	4	..		1
Jaipur	1	9	10	2	5	3	2
Marwar .	5	28	33	24		3	6
Harowti	2	6	8	4		3	1
TOTAL	10	46	56	34	5	9	8

As District Magistrate on the Railway, the Resident, Jaipur, tried 6 cases. Among the criminals were three European British subjects, of whom 2 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and the third was acquitted. The Politi-

cal Agent, Ulwai, in his capacity of Magistrate of the Railway jurisdiction, had but 7 cases to dispose of, most of which were of a trifling nature and call for no special remarks

The annual report of the working of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway has been separately submitted to Government.

### CRIME.

#### MEYWAR

The State in which an increase of crime is most marked is Meywar, 70 murders are recorded against 64 in the year previous, 82 highway robberies against 60, and 201 suicides against 100 Altogether there has been a total increase of offences of 138

In the Hilly Tracts of Meywar it is satisfactory to report that there have been no cases of witch-swinging

During the cold season Colonel Temple and Colonel Scott, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, met on the Dungarpur-Mahi Kantha border with a view to discuss measures for its police supervision, but after marching the whole length of the border, it was found that until the boundary between the States was defined no police arrangements would be possible The matter is now under the consideration of the Darbais of Udaipur and Dungarpur

#### MARWAR AND SIROHI

In Marwar and Sirohi the number of cases of dacoity are reported to be fewer than they have ever been, 17 took place in Marwar, 9 in Sirohi, and none in Malani or Jeysalmn

The measures taken to repress crime and control the criminal classes in Marwar and Sirohi not only diminish local crime, but their good effects are felt in other districts Dacoity suppression is said, however, not to be popular among the Jagudai class, many of whom profited by the depredations

The system of releasing dacoits on security, alluded to in paragraph 58 of the Resident's report for 1884-85, has proved a success Baoris, Kaim Khanis, and other castes have been brought within the scope of this security system, and it is proposed to extend it shortly to the Minas

The Baori reclamation work is also reported to be progressing well

In Malani the following figures show a remarkable decrease of crime —

1885	.	170	Cases
1886	.	147	"
1887	.	125	"

#### JAIPUR

In Jaipur, Kishengruh, and Lawa no cases of serious crime are reported

#### BUNDI

One case of dacoity occurred when property valued at Rs.3,010 was carried

off The dacoits escaped

In a case of murder capital punishment was inflicted.

Through the exertions of the Bundi Police a gang of coners who had carried on successful operations for four years in Kotah was detected

#### TONK

Five cases of dacoity occurred Four of these in the outlying parganas of Seronj and Tirawa, and one in Tonk In the latter case the dacoits were apprehended In the two cases which occurred in Seronj a large number of dacoits were engaged, though the amount of property taken was not large

Measures for the reorganization of the Police force of the State are under consideration

#### SHAHUPURA

One case of dacoity is reported in which property valued at Rs2 was carried off. None of the dacoits were arrested.

#### BHARTPUR

No dacoities reported or any other serious crime.

#### KEROWLI

Five petty cases of dacoity, no arrests have been made.

#### DHOLPUR

No cases of dacoity or other crime.

#### ULWAR

A Ressaldar of the Raj cavalry was murdered in October last, and it was not till lately that any clue was obtained to the murderer. A Sowar has since confessed the crime, and is now under trial.

A case of culpable homicide was tried and the accused sentenced—one to imprisonment for life, the other two to seven years' imprisonment each. No other serious cases of crime are reported from Ulwar.

#### KOTAH

There has been a decrease of crime, and but few of the cases were of a heinous nature.

#### JHALLAWAR

Three murder cases are reported, in one of which capital punishment was inflicted, and the other two cases are under trial, two petty dacoities occurred, and several cases of cattle-lifting and house-breaking owing to the inefficiency of the Police.

An effort is being made to bring the tribe of Sondhias within the scope of the operations of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

#### BIKANIR.

There have been no serious cases of crime, but owing to the number of cattle thefts and highway robberies it has been found necessary to establish 16 additional thanas on the southern and western border, and also at some of the villages in the interior, and to remind the Thakurs of their duty to keep down crime within their jagirs. Four Girdawars or inspectors have been appointed from amongst the petty Thakurs in order to detect crime.

#### INFANTICIDE

No cases of infanticide have been reported.

#### MAIL ROBBERIES

A mail robbery occurred on the Kheiwara-Udaipur road on the night of the 16th October last. Enquiries showed that both the guide and the runners were under the influence of liquor at the time and that it was due to their negligence that the act was committed. These men have been sentenced to nine, six, and twelve months' rigorous imprisonment respectively, and the Bhil Pal implicated has been fined Rs500 and its Gameti (headman) imprisoned.

At Gunwara in Dungaipur a village postman was robbed. The State paid compensation to the Postal Department for the loss which was trifling.

In Bhatpur Rs150 were abstracted from a mail bag despatched from Bhatpur to Kama. There was not sufficient evidence to place any one on trial, and the case was disposed of by the Deputy Postmaster-General departmentally.

On the 21st May 1887, the mail travelling from Churu to Sardarshahr was plundered some eight miles from the latter place by two highwaymen. Through the exertions of the Bikanir Darbar the offenders concerned in the robbery were secured and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each. The mail in question contained a remittance of Rs200 in cash for the payment of money orders, and this amount has been made good to the Postal Department by the Bikanir State.

### BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

Dr J P Staddon was appointed in November 1887 to continue the demarcation of the boundary line in dispute between the States of Meywar and Tonk. Before the close of the year he succeeded in disposing of 31 cases involving about 28 miles of border and has done excellent work.

Mr. Ney Elias was employed on boundary settlement duty in this Agency from 1st December 1887 to 21st March 1888. He decided the following disputes between—

<i>Jaipur and Bundi</i>		
1 Singampura	<i>versus</i>	Santhali
<i>Jaipur and Kishengurh</i>		
2 Arusa	<i>versus</i>	Dasuk
3 Do.	<i>versus</i>	Brindawara
4 Rehlana	<i>versus</i>	Bander Sindri
<i>Jaipur and Tonk</i>		
5 Bisalo	<i>versus</i>	Ranoh
<i>Jaipur and Kerowli</i>		
6 Buripahau	<i>versus</i>	Harowli
7 Kanseri	<i>versus</i>	Simar
<i>Kerowli and Gwalior</i>		
8 Ghonsi	<i>versus</i>	Nandikagron

The demarcation of the Meywar-Marwar border on which Major W H O. Wylle was deputed in November 1886 is progressing.

Of the 21 boundary cases in Suohi, 14 have been settled with the assistance of British officers. The settlement of the remainder has been undertaken by the Darbar.

Maharaj Sir Pritab Singh, K C S I, and Kunwar Sheodan Singh of Jeysalmere settled a boundary dispute which had caused some trouble and defined 20 miles of the Marwar-Jeysalmir border.

The boundary work of Malani is nearly complete, while in Marwar it has been actively carried on. Boundaries of jagir and rent-free villages in nine parganas have already been demarcated and the settlement is proceeding in three parganas.

## EDUCATION.

In March last a meeting of the General Council of the Mayo College was held at Ajmere

The Council was attended by Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jaipur, Bhatpur, Keowli, and Kishengulh, Maharaj Su Pertab Singh, K C S I, the officers noted on the margin, and by the representatives of the different States of Rajputana. The meetings of the Council took place on the 21st and 22nd March 1888, and were presided over by the Agent to the Governor-General. Questions affecting the College finances, the system of teaching, levying of tuition

fees, number and duration of holidays, and other miscellaneous matters were discussed. The proceedings of the Council have been duly forwarded to Government for the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy.

A copy of the annual report on the Mayo College is appended. The number of boys on the College roll at the close of the year was 71. There were 4 admissions to the College and 9 withdrawals. The total receipts during the year, including an opening balance of Rs. 564-10-0, amounted to Rs. 37,309-14-0, and the total expenditure to Rs. 26,526, the balance thus remaining in the Ajmere Treasury at the close of the year being Rs. 10,783-7-1.

Education in Rajputana, generally, is progressing fairly well. Jaipur and Ulwar maintain their position as the States which devote most attention to this subject. Two students from the Ulwar High School went up for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University and both passed. The States of Keowli and Bikanir are awakening to the need for educational reform. His Highness the Maharaja's school at Udaipur shows generally good progress.

Female education appears to be making but little way except in Jaipur and Ulwar.

## LOCAL CORPS

The four local corps of Rajputana were inspected during the year—the Eimpora Irregular Force and the Meywar Bhil Corps by Major-General Stanley Edwardes, Commanding the Northern Division of the Bombay Army, and the Deoli Irregular Force and the Merwara Battalion by Brigadier-General H. S. Anderson, Commanding the Nussereabad Brigade. Both officers have been able to speak in high terms of the general efficiency of the regiments which they have inspected.

The reports on the musketry of the corps are also favourable.

Representative teams from the local corps were sent to the Rajputana and Central India Rifle Meeting held this year at Ajmere.

The Deoli Irregular Force and the Merwara Battalion took part in the Camp of Exercise held at Nussereabad in January last.

The orders of the Government of India regarding the withdrawal of pouch ammunition from the local corps in Rajputana have been carried out, and arrangements made for its storage and issue when required.

## SANITATION, VACCINATION, DISPENSARIES, AND JAILS

### SANITATION

In the Native States of Rajputana, as has been observed in previous years, the importance of vital statistics is not as yet fully recognized. Returns have,

however, been received from five States and from eleven cities, and though the figures given in many instances are obviously far from correct, it is hoped that these statistics may yearly improve in accuracy and completeness.

Increased attention has been paid to sanitation in the cities of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ulwar, Bikanir, and Kotah, and considerable sums have been expended in furthering its promotion. In Jaipur a conservancy tramway has been laid down, and several other important improvements have been effected in the other towns mentioned. Village sanitation has not been lost sight of, but the progress made in this direction is very slow, the amount of work done depending for the most part on whether the officials of the district take a real interest in sanitary matters or not.

#### VACCINATION

The number of successful primary vaccinations increased by 21 per cent. This increase, which with three exceptions occurred in all the States and stations from which returns are received, is most marked in Marwar, Jaipur, and Meywar. The percentage of success (96) is the same as for the previous year, while the average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator (1,150) is a little higher than in 1886.

The establishment, which previously numbered 131, was increased during the year to 157 members, 11 additional vaccinators were employed in Marwar, 6 in Meywar, 3 in Bikanir, and 1 in each of the States of Tonk and Jhallawar.

The average cost of each successful case was 23 pie against 22 pie in 1886, the rise in expenditure being due to the larger staff engaged in the work. Thirty-six per cent of the cases operated on were seen either by the Superintendents or by their Assistants, Ulwar heading the list with 72 per cent, and in addition to these the Superintendent General inspected 2,530 cases. The arrangement mentioned in the reports for 1885 and 1886, by which many of the Marwar Thakurs sent men to be trained in the art of vaccination, continues to prove a success, and a similar scheme commenced in Meywar promises well, though several difficulties remain to be overcome.

#### DISPENSARIES

Five new dispensaries were opened during the year, 2 in Bikanir, and 1 in Meywar, Jaipur, and Kotah respectively, 1 was transferred from Anadra to Abu Road, and the Northern India Salt Revenue Dispensary at Bhatki was closed. The number of these institutions therefore has risen from 85 to 89 including four dispensaries belonging to the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

Thakur Gobind Singh Bahadur with commendable liberality has built, and is now maintaining at his own expense, a hospital at Chomu (in Jaipur).

The number of in-patients was more numerous by nearly 9 per cent and out-patients increased by 15 per cent. Excluding the institutions opened and closed during the year, we find that in 10 States and 57 dispensaries an enhancement took place in the total number treated, while in 5 States and 26 dispensaries fewer people applied for medical aid than in the previous year.

Malarial fever was 5 per cent more frequent and 1 per cent less fatal than in 1886, 21 per cent of the admissions and 9 per cent of the deaths being caused by this malady. The fever cases in Jaipur and Ulwar were nearly double of those for the previous year, the high price of food and excessive rainfall exercising, as in 1879, a very unfavourable influence on the health of the people. Boils, abscesses, and ulcers occasioned 15 per cent of the sickness, which is 1 per cent lower, and 5 per cent of the mortality, which is 3 per cent higher than in 1886. Respiratory diseases and bowel-complaints each caused 6 per cent of the total number of cases against 5 per cent and 5 per cent

in the previous year and 17 per cent and 24 per cent of death-rate, the ratios for 1886 being 17 per cent and 22 per cent

The number of cholera cases recorded was 8,014, of which 4,176 proved fatal. The epidemic affected more or less severely ten States and lasted from the 3rd of May till the 9th of November. It attained its maximum in August, very gradually declined in September, almost disappeared, excepting from Ulwar, in October, and in Jaipur alone lingered into November. The States visited by the disease were Jaipur, Bharatpur, Ulwar, Kerowli, Sirohi, Dholpur, Kotah, Marwar, and Shahpura (Meywar). Of these Marwar suffered most severely, 3,632 seizures and 1,959 deaths being registered in this State.

Nine hundred and seventy-five major operations were performed at the different dispensaries, of which 24 proved fatal, against 742 operations and 29 deaths in 1886. Operations on the eye rose from 138 to 200. The lens was extracted 61 times in the Jaipur State, and 35 times in Kotah-Jhallawar, 29,263 minor operations were performed against 22,499 in the previous year, an increase of 30 per cent.

The expenditure was greater by nearly 5 per cent. The increase occurred mainly under the heads of Establishment, Medicines, and Diet, and was due to new dispensaries being opened and to the dearness of food. The average cost of each case treated, 53 pie, was 4 pie less than in 1886, while the average expenditure on each diet, 19 pie, was higher by 2 pie than in the previous year.

#### JAILS

In the 13 jails from which returns are received the daily average number of prisoners was 3,632 against 3,405 in 1886. The total number of cases treated in hospital and the average daily sick were lower by 5 per cent and nearly 9 per cent respectively, while the mortality rose from 34 to 38 per thousand, exclusive of cholera, which occasioned 17 deaths, the ratio was 34 per thousand, the same as for 1886, the average death-rate for the past five years is nearly 38 per mille.

Taking first the 9 jails in which the daily average number of prisoners exceeded one hundred, we find that in 7 of them the mortality was higher than in 1886 and notably so at Dholpur, Ulwar, Jodhpur, and Jhalapatan, where it rose from 64, 28, 14, and 16 to 85, 50, 24, and 34 per thousand, but for cholera the ratios at Ulwar and Jodhpur would have been 32 and 18. At Udaipur the death-rate fell from 82 to 45 per mille and would have been down to 30 per mille had an outbreak of cholera not occurred.

There are four small jails in which the daily average number of prisoners aggregated 291. In one of these (Sirohi) there was no fatal case, but at Kerowli and Tonk the mortality mounted from 22 and 0 to 99 and 31 per thousand, at Shahpura it declined from 20 to 19. The total number of deaths in these jails was in Shahpura 1, in Tonk 3, and in Kerowli 8, but only 4 of these 8 deaths took place from "jail diseases."

A new jail is being built at Jaipur for the accommodation of 573 prisoners, it is intended chiefly for civil and "under-trial" prisoners, and when completed the crowding from which the old jail has been suffering for so long should cease to exist. Efforts continue to be made with a fair amount of success to improve the sanitary condition of these prisons. Ventilation has been increased in most of them, and crowding has been lessened in others, crowding however is the defect which it is most difficult to overcome because the evils arising from it are not understood.

"Malarial fever and spleen" contributed 33 per cent and bowel-complaints 24 per cent of the cases treated, and 16 per cent and 39 per cent respectively of the mortality was due to these maladies. Deaths from respiratory diseases



were less frequent by 10 per cent than in 1886 In the 6 jails affected by cholera there were in the aggregate 56 cases and 17 deaths, distributed as follows —

Bhartpur 1—1, Jaipur 1—0, Kotah 1—0,  
Udaipur 8—6, Jodhpur 23—3, Ulwar 22—7.

At Jaipur the prisoner attacked was seized when engaged on extramural labour, the jail remaining free from the disease throughout the epidemic

Thanks are given to Surgeon-Major T H Hendley for his excellent "all round" work at Jaipur, to Surgeon-Major A Adams for the manner in which he has promoted vaccination and sanitation in Marwar, and to Surgeon Leahy for his surgical activity during the five months he was at Kotah-Jhallawar

## MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN

### ULWAR

The services of Miss Smith, the lady doctor, are spoken of in high terms Three girls from this State are being trained at the Agia Medical School at the expense of the Darbar

### JAIPUR

During the past year two female medical pupils who are supported by the Darbar have continued at the Agia School where they have done, it is understood, fairly well The principal nurse attached to the Mayo Hospital is often very usefully employed in the city.

### UDAIPUR

Four women are being educated by Mrs Lonergan, the lady doctor, for the Medical School, and when sufficiently advanced they will be sent to Agia by the Darbar The Walter Hospital for women, a fine building, with accommodation for 20 beds, will be opened during the present year

### KOTAH

In commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee the Council propose erecting a hospital for women, and plans for the building are now under consideration

As stated in the report for 1886, the Council at Kotah and the Darbars of Bundi, Tonk, and Shahpura have each agreed to defray the expenses of a female student at the Agia School Two women have been studying at Shahpura and three at Tonk to qualify themselves for special education at Agia, and it is stated that the Tonk Darbar is about to apply for a competent midwife The difficulty lies in obtaining the right sort of students, but this difficulty is being gradually overcome, and it is hoped that it may not be long before applications are received for an increasing number of eligible women.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

### GENERAL

The grand total of the expenditure incurred on Public Works in Rajputana during the year, including that on those in the Native States, but excluding that on irrigation in the British districts of Ajmere and Merwara, amounted to Rs2,01,191, as shown below —

	R
Imperial	3,50,418
Incorporated Local Funds	13,479
Contributions	18,005
Native States of Rajputana	28,19,289
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,01,191</b>

The total amount of Rs28,19,289 on account of the Public Works in Native States is comprised of the following items It does not, however, include the expenditure in those Native States from which the annual reports of Public Works are not received —

	R
Meywar . . . . .	5,20,000
Mauwar, including the Jodhpur Railway . . . . .	5,99,488
Jaipur, for year ending 31st December 1887 . . . . .	10,57,541
Ulwar . . . . .	1,87,340
Kotah . . . . .	3,16,927
Jhallawar . . . . .	70,191
Tonk . . . . .	32,694
Shahpura . . . . .	35,108
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,19,289</b>

Thus, excepting an expenditure of between  $2\frac{1}{4}$  and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs, the whole of the Public Works outlay in Rajputana other than Imperial has been expended under the supervision of the officers of the Public Works Department Establishment lent by Government to Native States

A comparison of the total expenditure on Public Works, Imperial and under Native States, during the year under review with that for the preceding year, shows a net total decrease of Rs2,39,414 The detail is given below —

	1886-87	1887 88
	R	R
Imperial . . . . .	4,14,311	3,50,418
Incorporated Local Funds . . . . .	18,872	13,479
Contributonal . . . . .	36,675	18,005
Native States of—		
Meywar . . . . .	4,15,841	5,20,000
Marwar—		
Public Works . . . . .	2,74,321	3,44,507
Capital outlay on Railway . . . . .	6,18,428	1,13,181
Revenue working expenses on Railway . . . . .	66,440	1,51,800
Jaipur . . . . .	10,81,940	10,57,541
Ulwar . . . . .	1,42,881	1,87,340
Kotah . . . . .	2,52,812	3,16,927
Jhallawar . . . . .	1,18,084	70,191
Tonk . . . . .		32,694
Shahpura . . . . .		35,108
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,40,605</b>	<b>32,01,191</b>

The military works at Mhow, Indore, and Neemuch were added to this Province during the latter part of the past official year, and the whole of the Public Works Accounts Central Office at Indore was at the same time transferred and amalgamated with that at Abu as a preliminary measure towards the proposed amalgamation of the Public Works under the Central India Agency with those under this Administration The Public Works in Central India were placed under the charge of the Officiating Superintending Engineer in Rajputana early in the current year

## MILITARY

Owing to the prohibition against the carrying out of any but essentially necessary works and those already in progress, which cannot be postponed without injury to them, but few original works have been undertaken this year, and the outlay on petty works and repairs was also restricted in consequence of these orders.

During the latter portion of the year under report, all the military works under the control of the Central India Agency were transferred to that of the Rajputana Agency, but as for the main portion of the year those works were comprised under the former administration, they will be treated of in the annual report of Public Works in the Central India Agency. From the current year they will be included in the annual report for Rajputana.

At Nusseerabad, Abu, Taraghur, Ajmere, Deoli, Einpura, Kheiwara, and Kotia, no major works were carried out during the year, the only major work being the construction of certain new roads in the Deesa Cantonment, which were commenced and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 7,159. The special repairs to the European infantry barracks and Patcheries at Deesa, which were nearly completed last year, were finished off this year.

## CIVIL BUILDINGS

For the same reasons as given under head Military, no major civil buildings were carried out during the year with the exception of the few shown below, and the expenditure was mostly limited to minor and petty works and repairs —

- 1 The new Jaipur Post Office was commenced and completed during the year under the agency of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway at a total cost of Rs. 649
- 2 The new barrack and guard-room for the use of the detachment of the Meerwaia Battalion, detailed for the Salt Department at Sambhar, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 4,173
- 3 One new barrack in the Ajmere Jail was finished during the year, the total expenditure on it being Rs. 5,877

## COMMUNICATIONS

Under this head the following were the major works in progress during the year —

- 1 Stone masonry bridge over the Banas river near the Abu Road Railway Station
- 2 Metalling portion in the plain of the new Abu cart road
- 3 Improving portions of road from Kheiwara to Kotia

The first work, a bridge over the river which cuts off Abu during the rainy season from the Abu Road Station, is estimated to cost Rs. 97,885, it was commenced during the year and Rs. 23,278 have been spent on it. This bridge consisting of 17 spans of 35 feet is being constructed at the joint expense of the Imperial Government and of the Native States whose interests are mostly concerned, both contributing half and half. The work is now in good progress, and it is expected that the bridge will be open for traffic before the rains of 1888-89 commence.

The second work is the continuation of the cart road from Abu from the foot of the hill to the Abu Road Station, which already existed as a kutch road, but which was not sufficiently good during the rains owing to the unavoidably low ground on which it is situated. This work consisted of metalling

the bad portions of the road, it was commenced and completed during the year at a cost of Rs5,947.

The third work is the road of which mention was made in the last annual report. Its want was prominently brought to notice by General Sir Robert Phayre whilst on an official visit to Kherwara in the beginning of the year 1883. The whole line was subsequently inspected and reported on from time to time by the officers of the Public Works Department, and a new alignment for the road was prospected and estimated for, but as the total cost of this work was found to be prohibitive, only a part of the work could be undertaken, and work was restricted to the alignment over the worst portion of the country, a distance of 24 miles out of a total length of about 64 miles of the road. This modified and reduced work, estimated to cost Rs9,714, was commenced and proceeded with during the year and Rs7,551 were spent on it.

It was carried out under the direct supervision of the Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, and Officer Commanding Meywar Bhil Corps at Kherwara. The improvements were intended to facilitate military movements as well as to facilitate communications generally.

#### LOCAL AND CANTONMENT FUNDS WORKS

There was only one work of some importance, under this head, carried out during the year, *viz*, providing additional accommodation for the Nusseerabad Bazar School. Its estimated cost was Rs5,107, and the outlay incurred on it was Rs4,289. The additions became necessary in consequence of the Government of India orders amalgamating the Government School with the Mission School, which led to further accommodation being required for 250 additional pupils. It was commenced in October 1887 and finished in April 1888.

#### MEYWAR OR UDAIPUR

This State expended over five lakhs and twenty thousand rupees during the year on public works, of which—

<i>R</i>	
95,939	were on new buildings,
55,101	„ „ „ roads,
95,657	„ „ „ new Irrigation works,
26,320	„ „ „ the Sujjun Niwas Gardens,
45,534	„ „ „ schools and dispensaries,

and the remainder on miscellaneous minor works and repairs of roads and buildings and establishment.

The new buildings principally comprised the Victoria Hall, Suggungah Palace, New Palace at Simbhu Niwas, and Walter Hospital. The latter has now been completed and good progress has been done with the others.

The road from Udaipur to Chitor has been put into very good order throughout with the exception of 4 or 5 miles near Udaipur, which it is intended shall be repaired during next rains.

The road from Udaipur to Kherwara has been repaired throughout the whole length, and a new road has been commenced from Eklingjee to Nathdwara.

Several small tanks have been repaired, the waste weir of Pichola lake has been extended, and some small new tanks were completed or in progress or commenced.

The Rai Samand Tank has this year, for the first time, been utilized, irrigating about 2,500 bighas, representing a yield of about Rs5,000 on an expenditure of Rs13,000 or 38 per cent. Another small tank has also been similarly utilized, covering 200 bighas, with a probable revenue of about 7 per cent.

Dispensaries have been built at Bhilwara and Khardu and commenced at Jehazpur and Kapasin.

Schools have been completed at Bhilwara, Mandal, Pur, Nangauli, Rashmi, Dhindoli, and Jharol and commenced at Kapasin.

### MARWAR OR JODHPUR

During the year under report, the Marwar Darbar spent a total sum of Rs.59,488 on Public Works, inclusive of the Jodhpur Railway, thus —

#### Jodhpur Railway

	R		R	R
* This is inclusive of—		Capital Outlay . . .	1,13,181	
		Revenue working expenses	1,51,500	
Establishment	14 53½			2,64,681
Public Gardens	27 559	Public Works . . .		*3,31,507
Ice Manufacture, &c., expenses	8 828			
Pay of Raj Sepoys and Sowars	4,307			
His Highness' saloon carriage	7,318	TOTAL		5,99,488

The receipts from the Jodhpur Railway during the year amounted to Rs.3,55,300, deducting from which the working expenses of the year, aggregating Rs.1,51,800, the net profit was Rs.2,03,500, or about 9 per cent of the total capital outlay of 23 lakhs.

Of the total capital outlay during the year of Rs.1,13,181, Rs.15,496 were spent on the Pachpadia Branch, the total expenditure on this branch since its commencement being Rs.11,05,619.

Under Public Works the following were under execution during the year —

#### General Offices at Jodhpur—

Expenditure of the year Rs.1,20,000.

Total expenditure to date Rs.1,72,700

#### Work in progress

#### Public gardens—

Work in progress

#### Bilari Canal—

Total cost Rs.21,604

Work completed.

#### Road from Nagori Gate to Sursagar and Fort—

Total cost about Rs.30,000

Work practically finished.

#### Central Hospital, Moyla Bagh—

Total expenditure Rs.17,370

Work in progress

#### Powta Tank and Canal—

Total expenditure Rs.35,190.

Work in progress

#### Jadela Tank and Canal—

Total expenditure Rs.36,033

Work completed

#### Doctor Sommerville's Bungalow—

Total expenditure Rs.7,610

Work completed

#### Coach Houses for the Darbar—

Cost Rs.7,059

Work completed

#### Hill Terraces in Godwar Hills—

Cost Rs.7,397

Completed.

#### Water-lift to Fort, Jodhpur—

Expenditure Rs.6,856 Estimate Rs.19,000

Work in progress

#### Settlement Officer's Bungalow—

Expenditure Rs.8,000 Estimate Rs.19,215

Work in progress

#### Bilasmund Palaces Alterations in—

Expenditure Rs.10,000 Estimate Rs.18,000

Work in progress

#### Bilasmund Tank Raising of—

Expenditure Rs.7,000 Estimate Rs.3,446.

Work in progress

#### Workshops, Jodhpur Jail, for carpet and paper factories—

Cost Rs.5,420

Work nearly completed

#### Post Offices have been built at Pachpadra and

Balotia—costing Rs.2,374 and Rs.887 each

### JAIPUR

A printed report on the working of the Public Works Department in the Jaipur State, during the year ending 31st December 1887 has been submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel S S Jacob, the State Engineer, and is as usual very interesting and instructive.

The expenditure during the year was as follows —

	R
New works . . . . .	80,413
Repairs . . . . .	1,26,929
Irrigation . . . . .	2,97,408
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—	
City water-works . . . . .	12,094
Cotton Press—	
Capital account 13,138 }	
Maintenance . 77,320 }	90,458
Gas works . . . . .	54,854
Other items . . . . .	1,46,752
Works miscellaneous, extra . . . . .	24,018
Establishment . . . . .	33,151
Imarat works . . . . .	1,91,434
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,57,541</b>

On the Albert Hall, the expenditure incurred during the year was R21,926, the total being R4,16,086 against the sanctioned estimate of R4,89,589

The Imarat Department, Cotton Press, the Jaipur Water and Gas Works, the Forest Conservancy arrangements, the Ram Newas Garden have all worked well and given entire satisfaction. Separate printed reports have been furnished by Colonel Jacob, as prepared by the heads of the four branches concerned, on the administration of the Imarat Department, of the Forests, of the Gas Works, and of the Cotton Press.

Sanitation has also received due attention at the hands of Colonel Jacob, and the arrangements for the same appear to be progressing satisfactorily.

*Irrigation*—This important branch is continuing to make excellent progress. During the year 1887 a total sum of R2,97,409 was spent under this head.

The most important works were —

	Amount of sanctioned Estimate	Expenditure during 1887	Total Expenditure up to end of 1887
	R	R	R
1 Bund Madh Sagarat Gharoolie .	80,000	90,606	93,213
2. Boochara Irrigation works .	3,21,345	39,102	2,42,708
3 Bandi canal	2,26,521	1,885	2,29,052
4 Kerawal Sagar . . . . .	68,240	5,418	68,217
5 Ton Sagar . . . . .	4,78,037	23,815	5,00,763
6 Mehshi River project . . . . .	50,000	151	29,975
7 Ram Sagar Malarua Chour .	48,696	1,204	48,690

besides many others of lesser importance.

The revenue realized during the year from January to August 1887 was R1,65,778. The total area irrigated was 69,012 bighas.

Taking the grand totals of the expenditure incurred on, and of the revenue derived from, all the tanks in the Jaipur State since the commencement of

irrigation works in that State or from the year 1868, we arrive at the following results —

	Expenditure	Revenue *	Percentage of Profit
Last year's figures up to end of 1886	R 26,45,514	10,61,511	30.80
Add—this year's figures up to end of 1887	2,97,109	1,65,778	
Grand Total up to end of this year	29,65,953	12,30,289	41.17

\* The revenue figures are up to August of each year

The expenditure noted above includes outlay on works in progress and not yet yielding any return. If these were excluded the percentage of returns would be considerably higher.

### KOTAH.

In this State the expenditure on Public Works during the year amounted to Rs. 16,927 classified under the different heads as shown below —

	R
Civil buildings . . . . .	17,837
Communications . . . . .	53,020
Miscellaneous improvements . . . . .	36,868
Bundi State Mangli River Causeway . . . . .	2,638
Irrigation . . . . .	77,362
Repairs . . . . .	81,751
Establishment . . . . .	17,147
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,16,927</b>

### CIVIL BUILDINGS

The following are the items of the principal works completed during the year and those remaining in progress at its close —

COMPLETED	R
1 Kotah Sarai, completed at a cost of . . . . .	21,609
2. New works to city walls, completed at a cost of . . . . .	17,152
3 Nizamut Taraj, completed at a cost of . . . . .	7,359
4 Thanas at Antri and Baran, completed at a cost of . . . . .	3,797
5 Topekhana carpenter and Khallasees' shed, completed at a cost of . . . . .	9,050
6 Nizamut Sangode, completed at a cost of . . . . .	7,195

### IN PROGRESS

- 1 Late Maha Rao's Chattri platform.
- 2 Shergurh Fort buildings
- 3 House for Sirdars in Kotah Vakil's compound at Deoli
- 4 Nizamut Kunjar
- 5 Renewing stables of Sowars' line near Agency.
- 6 Nizamut Kanwas.

### COMMUNICATIONS

(Completed during the year)

	R
1 Rangbiri Road, completed at a cost of . . . . .	12,525
2 Bara and Rapior Road—pucca works, completed at a cost of . . . . .	6,556
3 Bhawaingarh and Kailwara Road, completed at a cost of . . . . .	7,104
4 Sangode Road earthen work, completed at a cost of . . . . .	5,846
5 Khanpur and Bapior Road—pucca works, completed at a cost of . . . . .	8,522
6 Extension of Kali Sindh Causeway, completed at a cost of . . . . .	5,559

## IN PROGRESS

- 1 Bagair and Khanpur Road—pucca works
- 2 Kanwas and Durrah Road
- 3 New roads to Chatarpura Mahals
- 4 Ghat Chambal below Sakatpur.
- 5 Sangode Road—pucca works.

## IRRIGATION WORKS

*(Completed during the year)*

	R
1 Eklara Sagor Tank, completed at a cost of . . . .	59,857
2 Polai Khurd Tank completed at a cost of . . . .	4,928

## IN PROGRESS

- 1 Ayni Tank, estimate R19,724, total expenditure R20,694, revised estimate under preparation
- 2 Durrah Nimoda Sarun, estimate R25,632, total expenditure R21,821
- 3 Chatarpura Tank, estimate R27,307, total expenditure 24,733
4. Bilasra Tank in Nizamat Khanpur, estimate R5,082, total expenditure R3,546
- 5 Feeder to Eklara Sagor Tank from Bilas River, estimate R12,175, total expenditure R8,581
- 6 Ramgurih Irrigation project, estimate R24,409, total expenditure R4,050

The Parbati Canal, which was opened some few years past and which formed the subject in the preceding annual reports, has not as yet proved a success in a financial point of view, but the demand for water therefrom seems to be increasing steadily, though gradually. This canal has now 160 miles of distributaries of all sizes, and irrigation has taken place at 38 villages, the greatest distance from the head works at which water was delivered being 45½ miles.

One prominent feature of public utility undertaken in the Kotah State during the year was the making, at the request of the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, of a trial survey for a railway line from Jaora on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway *via* Patan and through the centre of Haroti to the Chambal River in the north of the Kotah State, a length of just over 200 miles and along which route a good line can be had for a railway which would link the Neemuch and Holkar Line with the Rajputana Railway somewhere near Bandikui. The rumour however of such a line being contemplated naturally stops the progress of district roads until the question is settled, as the location of the line would be a guide to the best feeder roads.

## JHALLAWAR

Owing to the very restricted funds placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer by the Darbar, the expenditure this year in the State on account of Public Works was as low as R70,191, distributed thus:—

	R
Original works . . . . .	14,649
Repairs . . . . .	30,724
Irrigation . . . . .	6,955
Miscellaneous . . . . .	3,513
Establishment . . . . .	14,350
- TOTAL	70,191



## BUILDINGS

The principal work under this head completed during the year was the Chattice to the "late Maha Raj Rana Madan Singjee," at a cost of R18,147. The principal works in progress were the Patan Garden House estimated to cost R36,533, lines for Futteh Pultun, R3,597, and the Agency Surgeon's bungalow, R9,385

## COMMUNICATIONS

There were no roads or road works of any general consequence going on or commenced during the year, but some of local importance were undertaken or being undertaken

## IRRIGATION.

The works under this head were also few and not of much importance generally. The Baia Sagor Tank mentioned in the two preceding reports was nearly completed before the rains, but unfortunately an early and very heavy flood swept away the fresh masonry work done on it lately. This has been rebuilt. The work is still in progress. Total expenditure R26,592 against an estimate of R30,253.

Another work of local urgency was begun at Mamoom in the upland region of the Shahabad District. This tank is estimated to cost R10,759 and is to have an earthen bund. When finished, it will prove a very useful addition to the water-supply of that part of the country and be of great assistance to travellers. It will contain water sufficient to irrigate 1,575 bighas besides leaving a good supply of drinking water.

## ULWAR

The Darbari returns show that a total expenditure of R1,87,340 was incurred in this State on account of Public Works during the year 1887-88, distributed as follows —

	R
Buildings . . . . .	90,115
Miscellaneous works . . . . .	34,925
Roads . . . . .	21,963
Bunds (Irrigation Works) . . . . .	11,324
Workshops . . . . .	18,873
Establishment . . . . .	7,050
Miscellaneous . . . . .	2,160
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,87,340</b>

## BUILDINGS

The following buildings were completed. —

Feinery

Buadai Moti Dangri and Kitchen House for Miss Smith,

and the following were under construction. —

Jubilee Tank

Breeding Stud Stables

City Stables

Temple at Benares

Cavalry Lines

Malakhra Gate

## ROADS

The Thana Ghazi Road was still under construction and there was already much traffic on this road, it being the direct route to Jaipur.

## BUNDS

The expenditure under this head was confined merely on kutchha work and repairs to pucca portions of existing bunds.

## RAJPUTNA PROVINCE

Return showing Rainfall in Native States during the year 1887-88.

No	Station	April, 1887	May, 1887	June, 1887	July, 1887	August, 1887	September, 1887	October, 1887	November, 1887	December, 1887	January, 1888	February, 1888	March, 1888	Total 1887-88	Remains
1	Abu	.	..	3 54	44 09	35 56	0 61	..	.	0 24	0 28	1 70		86 02	
2	Serohi or Erumpura	.	.	1 43	6 45	5 72	.	0 03			..	2 00	..	15 63	
3	Marwar	0 69	...	0 15	3 09	2 05	.	.	0 88	..	..	96	.	7 84	
4	Khervana	.	.	2 11	6 61	7 39	1 26	.	1 80		46	1 06		19 31	
5	Pertabgarh	..		3 19	11 82	13 86	2 03	.	0 77		31	67	..	34 13	
6	Udaipur	0 08		3 13	9 79	10 14	2 88	0 19	0 86		39	1 70		29 24	
7	Udhavav			2 01	23 37	10 61	9 99		0 15	.	48	1 97		43 51	
8	Kotah		0 05	1 73	6 99	19 90	5 73		0 33	0 07	07	69	06	37 00	
9	Deoli		0 13	1 31	16 08	12 37	2 51	..	0 11	0 04	21	1 25	93	33 65	
10	Tonk		0 25	4 46	27 21	21 24	3 08	.	0 18	0 21	04	35	02	58 78	
11	Shahpura	..	.	1 43	9 51	10 43	1 71	.	.	0 21	01	2 57		23 88	
12	Ajmere	.	0 05	1 82	10 12	8 35	0 81	.	.	.	0 01	1 61	12	23 73	
13	Japur	0 05		1 75	22 90	20 02	4 34	0 01	0 03	0 03	0 03	1 38		50 89	
14	Kerowh	0 03	.	1 58	13 60	5 31	4 38	.	.	.		0 11		26 28	
15	Dholpur	.	.	8 04	10 29	22 98	9 50	.	.	.		0 80	0 05	50 92	
16	Bharatpur	0 30		1 95	10 00	18 00	7 40	.			0 35	0 89	0 58	38 85	
	Udaipur		.	2 29	19 20	23 98	2 70				0 15		0 38	49 79	
	Udaipur		.	2 29	19 20	23 98	2 70							48 55	

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## SEASON AND CROPS

8 The following is the return of rainfall registered at 18 stations in the Meywar State —

STATIONS	JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		TOTAL	
	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents
Dilwara	3	50	7	30	Not received		2	20							13	
Udaipur City	1	76	7	51	10	60	1	86							21	73
Chitor	2	37	19	51	22	51									44	10
Sarara	1	62	7	89	6	54	1	57							16	62
Kumalgarh	4	75	16	27	9	10		91							31	77
Belmugra			9	71	6	58		50							16	79
Bhilwara	3	46	9	25	15	77	1	55							30	1
Jehazpur	1	17	13	32	13	61	1	49							29	59
Sadri Choti	3	89	11	69	18	77	2								36	35
Udaipur Residency	6	40	7	76	10	50	1	51	19		77		30		27	16
Bedla	3	62	8	29	11	58	2	92							26	41
Rashmi	1	15	13	25	15	70									29	10
Mandalgarh		11	11	57	17	13		80							29	82
Lasaria	1	50	12	39	13	74									27	63
Naharmugra	4	36	10	93	10	9	1	15							26	53
Sahada	3	85	9	71	9	21		47							23	24
Rajnagar			6	29	7	18		66							14	13
Sahera			13	96	13	29		25							27	50

The monsoon commenced at Udaipur itself about the 10th of June. During this month and that of July the rainfall was not above the average, during the month of August however it was somewhat heavy but ceased early in September, the total for the year being 27 inches 46 cents, or considerably below the average. In some other parts of the State however the rainfall was excessive and very much above the average, notably in the neighbourhood of Chitor, where it amounted to upwards of 44 inches, and much damage to the crops then standing ensued in consequence of floods and torrents. There was a somewhat abnormal fall of rain early in this year, but this was extremely beneficial in its effects upon the barley, wheat, and gram crops then standing, which have in consequence been exceptionally fine and abundant.

Appendix A gives the prices of the principal food-grains during the year under report.

## PUBLIC HEALTH.

9 The Residency Surgeon reports as follows —

The people of the city of Udaipur suffered a good deal from malarious fever which caused 960 deaths, and there were 95 deaths from cholera, the death-rate per thousand of population from all causes was 39.

The number of births in the city was as follows —

Males	.	.	.	620
Females	.	.	.	445
TOTAL				1,065
Ratio per mille of population				30

## SANITATION

10 There is good natural drainage, as the city is built on the slopes of a hill, and the bazars, roads, and public places of resort are kept clean, but the interior and the courtyards of most of the private houses are in a dirty state. A sanitary committee, with the Residency Surgeon as Secretary, was formed to improve the sanitary condition of the city, but very few of their suggestions have been carried out.

## VACCINATION

11 The operation of vaccination was performed on 7,685 persons, an increase of over 3,000 on the previous year, but still the number is very small for the number of vaccinators employed—a result principally due to the objection of the people to have their children vaccinated and partly to the limited assistance given by the Darbar through the various Hākims

## JAIL

12 Average daily strength of prisoners 397

Death-rate per mille of average strength 45

There were 8 cases of cholera and 6 deaths. The cholera was evidently introduced to the Jail from the city with which there is constant communication

The Darbar have agreed to give me charge of the Jail as soon as I get a proper Jailor to work under me, and as all the prisoners have been moved into the new Jail I hope to be able to give a satisfactory account of its working in next year's annual report

## DISPENSARIES

13 The Sujjan Hospital continues to work satisfactorily. The daily average number of patients was 238. Twenty major and 1,280 minor operations were performed during the year.

The new hospital at Bhilwara has been opened, it can accommodate about 30 in-patients. There are two more dispensaries ready to be opened as soon as I can obtain Hospital Assistants, and the Darbar has applied to me to get a Hospital Assistant for his troops so that they may have proper medical attendance

## HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,

14 The new Walter Hospital for women mentioned in paragraph 16 of last year's report as under construction has been completed and will shortly be opened. The number of both in- and out-patients who attended the temporary female hospital under the supervision of the lady doctor during the year was 13,426

## MISSION HOSPITAL

15 This hospital under charge of the Reverend Dr. Shepherd is proving very useful. The number of patients, male and female, who attended the hospital was 49,477, and this number exceeds that of last year by over 14,500. Thirty-nine major and 879 minor surgical operations were performed during the year.

## FINANCES OF THE STATE.

16 In the Sambat year 1913, which ended on the 19th July 1887, the total income of the State was Rs33,97,706-5-3 of Udaipur coinage, representing little over above 26 lakhs in Imperial currency. The expenditure amounted to Udaipur Rs31,43,865-5-7, thus leaving a surplus balance of Rs2,53,840-15-3, equivalent to Government Rs1,99,482-1-6

## OPIUM,

17 During the year under review 8,088½ chests of opium passed the scales at Chitor for export to China, paying a duty of Rs52,57,525 as against 7,225 chests with duty amounting to Rs46,96,250 during 1886-87. This shows an increase of 863½ in the number of chests and of Rs5,61,275 in the amount of duty realised.

There has been a slight decrease however in the number of chests exported to British India for consumption, as will be seen from the figures given below —

1886 87		1887 88		DECREASE	
Chests	Duty	Chests	Duty	Chests	Duty
	₹		₹		₹
58½	Free	63½	Free		
156	1,09,200	136½	95,550	19½	13,650

#### SALT

There has been no infringement of the terms of the Salt Agreement. The following table shows the average selling price of salt during the year under report in the several districts under this Residency —

DISTRICTS	RATE PER GOVERNMENT RUPPEE	
	Seers	Chittals
Udaipur	11	
Country round Kherwara	11	8
Do Kotra	10	9
Dungarpur	11	8
Banswara	11	5
Pertabgarh	17	15

The arrangement made last year for the payment through the Postal Department of the annual assignments due to the Darbar has worked satisfactorily during the year.

#### REVENUE SETTLEMENT

19 Mr C E Biddulph continued in charge of the office and has submitted the following report of the work done by his Department —

"1 During the year the new settlement has been introduced into the following parganas —

Akola	.	20 villages	} 98 villages,
Hurra and Shimbhugurh	.	30 "	
Chitot	.	45 "	
Rajnagar	.	3 "	

in all of which collections of revenue in accordance with it will be commenced from the beginning of the ensuing financial year of this State, that is Sambat 1945, or 1st July 1888.

The papers required for the announcement of the settlement in the four parganas of the Girwa beyond the Debari Gate are now ready, and the settlement will accordingly be announced in these four parganas aggregating 29 villages immediately.

2 During the year a complete remodelling of the various parganas and zillahs has been taken in hand in accordance with a scheme proposed by my predecessor, Mr Wingate. The object of this remodelling was to facilitate revenue operations in general and particularly the supervision of the various revenue officials over the districts assigned to their charge. Under the former system of the territorial distribution of the various villages for revenue purposes it was found that many of the villages contained for revenue purposes within the limits of a certain pargana were at very long and inconvenient distances from the head-quarters of the same, if not geographically actually situated within the limits of another pargana. The same remarks apply to the relation of the various parganas to the head-quarters of their respective zillahs. From such an arrangement it is obvious that much confusion and unnecessary inconvenience must result both to the various revenue officials in the performance of their duties and the exercise of supervision required of them and to this office in the compilation of statis-

tics and general administration I have therefore remodelled the whole system of the territorial distribution of both villages and parganas throughout the State with the view that the zillah as defined upon the map of the State should represent a certain compact area of territory instead of as formerly patches of ground dotted about upon the map with no apparent regard to any system or order, while with regard to the parganas it has been endeavoured that the various villages contained within the limits of each should be contiguous to one another and arranged as far as possible round the revenue head-quarters of each, the parganas themselves being situated at a convenient distance from the head-quarters of the zillah and having the villages distributed amongst them with a view to equalise as far as possible the labours of the revenue officials in charge of each. I have however allowed the chief pargana of each zillah to be of larger proportion than the others from the consideration that owing to the presence of the Hakim in it the Naib Hakim would be able to exercise a greater supervision.

3 Early in the year the internal boundary settlement office was placed under the direction of this office, it having been found that its work had not been progressing satisfactorily, as it was in an independent position. I regret to state that but little improvement has been visible in consequence, and I am strongly of opinion that unless the services of a British officer be secured to undertake its management but little advance will be made in this very important branch of revenue work upon the rapid prosecution of which the progress of the settlement operations now mainly depends.

4 Under the arrangement at present existing only about 146 cases have been decided in the course of six years, thus averaging a rate of about 24 cases per year. At this rate it is estimated that it would take about five years to complete the demarcation of disputed boundaries between *khals* and *jaghir* villages alone, as regards that between *jaghir* villages which do not come within the sphere of settlement operation, no particulars are forthcoming, but the cases of disputed boundaries are innumerable.

5 In the course of cold weather I made a complete tour of the State, visiting the following parganas and inspecting the revenue records in such as settlement operations had been introduced into —

Akola,	Jasma,	Mandalgurih,
Etonda,	Hurrah,	Rajunagai,
Kapasun,	Kanera,	Kumalgurih,
Jehazpur,	Bhilwara,	Maoh

I was much pleased with the pains which the Hakims, generally speaking, appeared to be taking in the compilation of the returns and statistics required according to the new settlement, and also much struck with the demand in the settled villages for measurement of waste lands for purposes of occupation — a demand which owing to the limited number of measurers at my disposal it has been difficult to keep pace with. It is however a welcome sign of the readiness with which the *ryots* have commenced to recognize and avail themselves of the advantages of the new settlement.

6 I visited the schools in all villages in which I found such to exist and found the present system of education to be working as fairly as could be expected, considering the short period its organization had existed."

#### ADMINISTRATION

20 No change has taken place in the administration during the year under report. His Highness attends assiduously to his duties and the administration is well carried on.

#### JUDICIAL STATISTICS

##### (1) Criminal Cases

21 The annual return of criminal cases has been received from the Darbar. The statistics furnished in this table compare unfavourably with the record of last year's crime. With the exception of theft, offences appear to have increased. Thus murders have risen from 64 in 1886-87 to 70 in the year under report, highway robberies from 60 to 82, and cases of suicide from 100 to 201. The total increase of offences amounted to 138, the figures being 1,494 for 1886-87 and 1,632 in 1887-88. Including the balance from last year the Court was concerned with 2,741 cases, of these it has disposed of 1,703, leaving a balance of 1,038.

No case of infanticide has occurred.

## (2) Civil Cases

22 Litigation however appears to have remained somewhat stationary, the number of cases instituted during the year under report being 663 against 695 in 1886-87. The Court had a total of 1,424 cases (including the balance from last year) to dispose of. Of these 850 have been settled, leaving a balance of 574 at the end of the year against 761 at the close of 1886-87.

## (3) Appeals

23 The statement furnished by the Daibai shows the total number of appeals on the Civil side to have been 1,152 and on the Criminal side 703. The Court has disposed of 660 of the former and 461 of the latter. In the case of Civil Appeals, the Lower Courts' decisions were confirmed in 496 instances, reversed in 117, and revised in 47, while in the case of Criminal Appeals, reading in the above order, the numbers are 242, 61, and 158 respectively. At the close of the year there remained 734 appeals undisposed of, 492 being Civil and 242 Criminal references.

The general administration of justice in Meywar is open to improvement.

## (4) Court of Wāhils

24 The usual statements of the working of this Court are appended. Eleven cases were instituted during the year, making, with 9 remaining over from last year, a total of 20, of these 10 were disposed of, leaving an equal number for adjudication during the present year.

Three appeals were preferred against the Court's decisions, and as there were 2 pending from last year, the total references numbered 5, 4 of these were disposed of, the Lower Court's decisions being confirmed in each case.

The awards made were Imperial Rs182-8.

## SAFETY OF GOVERNMENT MAILS

25 One case of mail robbery occurred on the Kherwara-Udaipur road on the night of the 16th October last. The chief cause of this occurrence taking place was negligence on the part of the guide and runners who happened to be under the influence of liquor. The pal implicated has been condemned to pay a fine of Rs500 in addition to the confinement of its Gameti. The runners and guide have also been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine, six, and twelve months respectively.

A village postman was also robbed at Gunwara in Doongerpur territory. The loss was trifling and the Postal Department has been paid compensation by the State.

## JAIL

26 The number of convicted prisoners in jail during the year was 350, of these 97 were under sentence for murder and 102 for dacoity.

There were 45 under-trial prisoners in confinement, 17 of whom were charged with murder and 9 with dacoity.

It has been arranged by the Daibai to put the jail shortly under the superintendence of the Residency Surgeon, Dr. Duffin Mullen, who will have entire control.

## HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARANA'S SCHOOL

27 Mr. Hazari Lal, the Head Master of the Udaipur School, has submitted a report which is briefly summarised as follows—

The year, compared with the preceding one, closed with the undernoted number of pupils on the rolls—

YEARS	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
1887-88	438	135	573
1886-87	436	130	566

The average number of pupils on the rolls, then average daily attendance, and the percentage of attendance can be seen from the comparative statement given below —

YEAR	AVERAGE		Percentage of attendance
	Number on the Rolls	Daily attendance	
1887-88	573 48	380 29	66 59
1886-87	598 71	358 47	68 67

As was pointed out in last year's report, the noticeable decrease in the averages is entirely due to the levy of tuition fees

The subjoined figures show the number of pupils studying different languages —

LANGUAGE	1886 87	1887 88
English	134	134
Sanskrit	25	29
Persian	24	29
Urdu	60	75
Hindi	448	438

The girls are in addition taught needle-work

The total expenditure of the school during the year was R10,660-9-9 as against R10,480-4 last year, but this increase is said to be chiefly due to the existence of a normal class which was inaugurated a few years ago

The average cost of educating each pupil fell from R15-14-1 last year to R15-5 during the year under review

#### PUBLIC WORKS

28 The report under this head from the Executive Engineer, Mr Campbell Thompson, as is usual, has been sent to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department. The total amount expended during the year was R5,25,000, of which R95,939 were spent on new buildings, R55,101 on roads, R95,657 on new irrigation works, R26,320 on the gardens, and R45,534 on schools and dispensaries

#### BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT

29 Brigade-Surgeon J P Stratton, who was deputed in the month of November 1887 to continue the demarcation of the boundary line in dispute between the States of Meywar and Tonk, has given the following information on this head

The lists of boundary disputes received from Meywar and Tonk in October 1887 comprised altogether 57 cases. Twelve of these were afterwards struck out as having been already settled, or from the villages being found actually not in contact, and 10 new cases were added, making the correct total 55 (subject to further amendment after 1st April 1888)

Out of the whole cases, 34 aggregating about 28 miles were settled up to the end of the official year on the 31st March 1888, and in all these instances the settlements were, after more or less labour, effected either mutually or by panchayet or by arbitration, so as to avoid further trouble with them in the way of appeal



In April 1888 five more cases, amounting to about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, have been disposed of, 2 of them mutually, and 3 by the Boundary Officer's decision

Up to the end of April, thus, 39 cases, involving  $30\frac{1}{2}$  miles of border, have been settled and some long and badly-disputed cases are still in hand

The cases were taken up continuously, *i e*, without selection, as they were found in each neighbourhood, and being the residue of several years' boundary operations, they included a good proportion of intricate disputes

#### FOREST OPERATIONS

30 There is little to record under this head Tree-planting is chiefly occupying the attention of the Forest Officer, but nothing seems yet to have been accomplished in the way of putting a stop to the destruction of forest trees by fire Ever since the hot weather set in, the hills around have been in a blaze and much damage must have been done to forest timber

#### TOUR OF RESIDENT

31 I was on tour from the 20th October 1887 to the 10th November and again from the 17th to the 30th December On the first occasion, I visited Kherwara, Dungarpur, and Salumber, and my second march was through Dilwara, Nathdwara, and Rajnagar My tour extended altogether over 36 days

#### HILLY TRACTS

32 Colonel A Conolly held charge of the office of Political Superintendent up to the 15th June, when he was relieved by Colonel E Temple This latter officer continued in the appointment till he proceeded on furlough in March, making over charge of his duties to Colonel A R S McRae whose report is annexed

33 There is nothing of importance to record It is however satisfactory to note that no case of witch-swinging or of infanticide has been reported during the year Border Courts were held in December, January, and February for the settlement of cases between Dungarpur and Banswara and between Dungarpur and the Mahi Kantha in which 167 cases in all were disposed of

The panchayet, mention of which was made in paragraph 69 of last year's report, also succeeded in disposing of 609 cases, some of which were of long standing

Eighteen miles of the Kherwara-Kotra road was completed during the year at a cost of Rs7,551 His Highness the Maharaja of Udaipur has been good enough to sanction a grant of Udaipur Rs8,000 towards the construction of this road A new English school has been started at Kherwara

34 The Bhoomia Chiefs under this Superintendency are doing well A second son was born to the house of Oghna on the 17th March

The Pals of Sunia and Cheekla are still deserted, but the actual murderer of the Thakur of Umria (Somla Bhl) has been captured through the exertions of the Edar Police Two tanks, one at Jamas and the other at Madu, are under construction

35 The rainfall in the Hilly Tracts and around Kotra was much less than usual, and in consequence both the kharif and rabi crops suffered and prices have generally risen

#### DUNGARPUR

36 I visited His Highness the Maharawal in the month of October last when I was on tour in that part of the country He continues to manage the affairs of his State in a very satisfactory manner

**BANSWARA AND PERTABGARH**

37 Throughout the year the Assistancy was under the charge of Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey whose report is enclosed. I regret I was not able to visit these two States during the past marching season.

38 The rainfall in both Banswara and Pertabgarh, 36.44 and 36.78 inches respectively, has been an average one, and notwithstanding the rise in prices of food-grains noted by the Assistant Political Agent, the rates are lower than those ruling in Meywar. The health was good in both States, and the working of the dispensaries is favourably reported on. All the Border Courts were held during the year, and 188 cases in all were disposed of. The extradition rules are said to be working satisfactorily.

39. The administration of Pertabgarh continues to be favourably reported on, showing a marked contrast to that of the sister State of Banswara. The income exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 28,552. The Maharawat visited Neemuch and Khushalgarh during the year.

40 Affairs in Banswara have not progressed so well as could be wished, chiefly on account of the embarrassed condition of its finances, and a report on this subject has already been submitted. The first instalment of tribute due to the British Government for the year 1887 has not yet been paid in.

**KHUSHALGARH**

41. The Assistant Political Agent gives a very good account of the administration of the small State of Khushalgarh.

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## APPENDICES.

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## APPENDIX A

Udaipur Price Current for 1887-88

MONTHS	WHEAT				BARLEY				INDIAN CORN				REMARKS
	1st SORT		2nd SORT		1st SORT		2nd SORT		1st SORT		2nd SORT		
	Seers	Chittacks	Seers	Chittacks	Seers	Chittacks	Seers	Chittacks	Seers	Chittacks	Seers	Chittacks	
1st to 15th April 1887	11	5	12	2	17	10	18	6	19	2	19	15	
16th to 30th April 1887	11	5	12	2	17	9	18	6	17	15	19	8	
1st to 15th May 1887	11	11	12	2	17	9	18	6	17	15	18	12	
16th to 31st May 1887	11	11	12	8	17	3	17	15	16	13	17	3	
1st to 15th June 1887	11	11	12	8	16	13	17	3	16	6	17	3	
16th to 30th June 1887	11	11	12	2	17	3	17	9	16	6	17	3	
1st to 15th July 1887	11	8	11	14	16	13	17	9	17	3	17	15	
16th to 31st July 1887	11	11	12	2	17	9	18	7	17	15	18	12	
1st to 15th August 1887	12	2	12	8	17	3	18		18		18	12	
16th to 31st August 1887	12	2	12	8	17	3	17	15	18	12	20	5	
1st to 15th September 1887	13	2	12	8	17	3	18		19	8	21	1	
16 to 30th September 1887	11	8	11	14	16	13	17	9	20	5	21	14	
1st to 15th October 1887	11	7	11	11	16	13	17	9	19	9	20	11	
16 to 31st October 1887	11	9	11	15	16		16	13	17	15	18	12	
1st to 15th November 1887	9	12	10	9	14	13	15	10	17	3	17	15	
16th to 30th November 1887	9	12	10	2	15	4	15	10	15	10	17	3	
1st to 15th December 1887	10	2	10	9	14	13	15	10	16	6	17	3	
16th to 31st December 1887	10	2	10	9	14	7	15	4	16	13	17	9	
1st to 15th January 1888	10	2	10	9	14	7	14	13	16	13	17	3	
16th to 31st January 1888	10	2	10	9	14	1	14	7	16	6	16	13	
1st to 15th February 1888	10	2	10	9	14	1	14	13	16	6	17	3	
16th to 28th February 1888	11	11	12	2	15	10	16	6	16	6	16	13	
1st to 15th March 1888	12	14	13	4	16		16	13	17	3	17	9	
16th to 31st March 1888	12	14	13	4	16		16	13	17	3	17	9	
Average for 1887-88	11	4	11	12	16	3	16	14	17	8	18	6	
Average for 1886-87	14		14	8	19	4	20	4	20	7	21	7	

Udaipur,  
The 28th May 1888S. B. MILES, Colonel,  
Resident, Meywar

## APPENDIX B.

*Statement showing the Working of the Meywar International Court of Fakils during the year 1887-88*

RESIDENCY	Number of Cases pending on 1st April 1887	Number instituted during the year	TOTAL	Number disposed of during the year	Number pending on 31st March 1888	Total amount of decree awarded	APPEAL TO UPPER COURT							REMARKS
							Pending on 1st April 1888	Appeals during the year	Lotry	Confirmed	Revised	Reversed	Remaining	
Moywar	9	11	20	10	10	Imperial  Rs a p 182 8 0	2	3	5	4			1	

## APPENDIX C.

*Abstract Statement of the Number and Nature of the Cases adjudicated by the Meywar Court of Fakils during 1887-88*

OFFENCES	
Against person (murder)	1
Dacoity with wounding	
" without "	
Highway robbery with wounding	1
" " without "	1
Theft with wounding	
" without "	4
Cattle lifting	2
Miscellaneous	1
TOTAL	10

UDAIPUR,  
The 28th May 1888

S B MILES, Colonel,  
Resident, Meywar

## REPORT ON THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENCY OF THE HILLY TRACTS, MEYWAR, FOR 1887-88

No 85 G, dated Kherwara, 14th April 1888

*From*—LIEUT COLONEL A R T McRAE, *Offy Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,*  
*To*—*The Resident in Meywar*

I have the honour to submit, for the year 1887-88, the Annual Administration Report of this Superintendency, of which I received over charge at the end of last month from Colonel E Temple, who proceeded on furlough to England

### HEALTH

2 A statement by Surgeon C Macaggart, officiating in medical charge of the Meywar Bhil Corps and Superintendent of the Charitable Dispensary at Kherwara, containing meteorological observations, dispensary returns, and statistics on the health of the regiment and station, is appended and marked A

### CROPS

3 In Dungarpur territory the "kharif" crops, owing to less rainfall early in the season, the whole harvest as reported is reckoned at 7 annas in the rupee, and the "rabi" also, owing to insufficient rainfall in the beginning and by a touch of blight later in the season, was partially damaged. But the whole harvest is said to have yielded 8 annas in the rupee

4 The price current of Kherwara and Dungarpur markets are given below

<i>Dungarpur</i>			<i>Kherwara</i>		
	Srs	Chs	Srs	Chs	
Wheat	18	0	18	12	} Per rupee
Barley	23	0	31	4	
Gram	22	0	22	8	
Indi in corn	25	0	23	12	
Rice	12	0	11	4	
Ghi	1	9	1	9	
Salt	11	0	10	10	

5 With regard to the finances of the Dungarpur State, there is nothing particular to record except that the sum of Rs14,849-3-9 is shown as excess expenditure on account of His Highness son's marriage

5a A statement is attached, marked B, tabulating the work done in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the State during the Sambat year 1943, *i e*, from 1st July 1886 to 30th June 1887

6 A statement of the annual Baneshar Fair is attached, marked C

7 This year the Mahuwa crop, owing to the weather being cloudy, does not appear to promise a yield more than 12 annas in the rupee

### MAIL ROBBERY

8 There was a case of mail robbery on the Kherwara-Udaipur road on the 16th October last. The mail bags contained ordinary letters there were no registered letters or parcels. The mail bags were shortly after recovered, and the case has been enquired into and finally disposed of by the Magra Hakim in a satisfactory manner

### BORDER COURTS

9 A Border Court was held in December at Garhi in Banswara by the Assistant Political Agent there and Colonel E Temple by which 16 cases were decided. Another Border Court was held in January and February at Pal in Mahi Kantha by the Political Agent of that State and Colonel Temple. As no Court of this nature had taken place since February 1884, cases had accumulated to the extent of 196. No less than 45 cases were postponed pending settlement of boundary disputes with which they were connected, some of them dating back for many years

### PANCHAYET

10 The Panchayet deputed by the Meywar and Dungarpur Darbars, mentioned in last year's Annual Administration Report, disposed of (within the period of about two and-a-half

months) 609 cases, some of them dating as far back as 1859. The result is considered very satisfactory.

#### ROADS.

11 The Kherwara-Kotra road, allusion to which was made in last year's report, is progressing rapidly. Work commenced on the 1st November last, and about 18 miles of the road has been completed. The most difficult portions, *viz*, the Sola Ghati and the Darwara Ghati, which are almost impassable at the end of each run, have been avoided. The new road is carried over other parts of the range with a gradient of 1 in 15.

#### MEYWAR BHIL CORPS

12 The regiment was inspected on the 10th-11th January last by Major-General Stanley Edwards, Commanding Northern Division of the Bombay Army, the result being satisfactory.

#### TOURS

13 A sketch of the tours undertaken during the year is appended and marked D.

#### ENGLISH SCHOOL

14 An English school, the want of which has been very much felt, was started in January. There are 22 boys attending.

#### BHUMUT

##### Jawas

15 The revenue of this State has amounted to Rs21,979-11, and the expenditure has been Rs21,261-10, leaving a balance of Rs2,718-1 towards liquidation of the State Treasurer's debt.

##### Para, Madri, Chancoo, and Thana

16 Respecting these estates there is nothing of importance to record except that there are two tanks in course of construction, *viz*, one in Jawas District and the other at Madri.

17 I enclose Second Assistant's report on the Kotra District.

#### STATEMENT A

##### Meteorological Observations

YEARS	Mean temperature of the year	Hottest month with mean temperature	Coldest month with mean temperature	Mean daily range	Extreme daily range	Total rainfall	Number of days rain fell
1887 and 1888		April	February			20 inches and 69 cents	63 days

Highest temperature noted on the 27th April 1887

109°

Lowest temperature noted on the 4th February 1888

51°

Mean of barometer for the year 1887-88 — Not kept

##### Kherwara Dispensary

Total attendance during the year

4 075

Out patients

4 016

In patients

29

Principal causes of sickness were as follows —

YEARS	Fevers	Eye diseases	Chest affections	Diarrhoea and Dysentery	Skin diseases	Ulcers
1887 and 1888	667	817	260	222	839	360

Health of the regiment — Good

*Principal causes of Sickness*

YEAR	Fevers	Filaria medinensis	Respiratory affections	Eye diseases	Skin diseases
1887 and 1888	174	11	16	23	32

Health of the station —Good

C MACTAGGART,  
*Surgeon, Meywar Bhil Corps.*

STATEMENT B.

*Return of Cases instituted at Dungapur during the Sambat year 1943, i.e., from 1st July 1886 to 30th June 1887, showing the number settled and remaining*

Months	Number of Criminal Cases	Number of Civil Cases	Settled	Remaining	TOTAL
July 1886	48	30	57	21	
August "	60	51	74	37	
September "	52	34	42	44	
October "	42	28	52	18	
November "	56	44	54	46	
December "	53	30	44	39	
January 1887	34	38	33	39	
February "	45	25	32	38	
March "	50	20	40	39	
April "	55	19	32	42	
May "	52	39	37	54	
June "	39	26	30	35	
TOTAL	586	393	527	452	979

KHERWARA,  
*The 14th April 1888*

A R T McRAE, *Lieut -Colonel,*  
*Offg Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.*

STATEMENT C

*Statement showing the Number of Shops and Value of Goods brought to the Banesar Fair in Sambat 1943, A D 1888*

Number of shops	555
Value of cloth and cotton goods—	R
From Bombay	1,48,665
" Pertabgarh	1,04,330
" Guzerat	14,000
" Rutlam	39,100
" Burhanpur	3,600
" Miscellaneous	8,150
TOTAL	3,17,845
Value of drugs	6,630
" miscellaneous	22,035
" copper and brass utensils	10,890
" jewels of gold and silver	3,975
" provisions	1,140
" sweetmeats	105
" earthen pots	230
" iron mongery	1,825
" cotton	50
" brass anklets	20,295
" tobacco	3,235
" cocoanuts	500
" leather	
TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS	3,88,755
Abstract	R
Goods sold	3,30,820
Goods remaining	57,935
TOTAL	3,88,755



## REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

## STATEMENT D

*Statement showing the Tour of the First Assistant Resident, Meywar, during the year 1887-88*

NAME OF OFFICER	DATE 1887 88		PLACE		Number of days	REMARKS
	From	To	From	To		
Colonel E Temple	26th October	28th October	Kherwara	Doongerpur	3	On public duty
	4th November	3rd December	Do	Kotra District	30	Kherwara Kotra Road.
	7th December	16th Do	Do	Gurla	10	Border Court duty
	26th Do	31st Do	Do	Kotra District	6	Kherwara Kotra Road
	14th January	6th February	Do	Pal Mahi Kantha District	24	Border Court and Boundary duty
	7th February	16th February	Do	Ditto	9	Boundary duty
TOTAL					82	

KHERWARA,  
The 14th April 1888

A R T McRAE, *Lieut -Colonel,*  
*Offg Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar*

By

## KOTRA DISTRICT REPORT FOR 1887-88.

No 51 G, dated Kotra, 4th April 1888

*From*—LIEUT COLONEL A R T McRAE, *Second Assistant Resident, Meywar,**To*—The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotra District for 1887-88, of which I took over charge in November last from Lieutenant Dawson

2 The meteorological observations for the year were as follows —

Mean temperature of the year	Hottest month and its mean temperature	Coldest month and its mean temperature	Mean daily range	Extreme daily range	Number of days in which rain fell	Total rainfall
74.69	May,—86.95	Jan,—62.75	28.76	42.63	72	34.97

3 The general health of the station and district has been good during the past year. There were 151 cases treated in the Detachment Military Hospital and 861 cases in the so-called Dispensary, with nine deaths.

4 A severe epidemic of cow foot-rot occurred after the rains which appears to have been prevalent in all three States, and to have carried off in some places a large number of cattle.

5 The kharif crop was partially destroyed by the rain, but the rabi was as usual.

6 The only Public Works of importance constructed during the year has been nearly five miles of a new fair-weather road between Soam and Manpur.

7 On the 16th January Colonel W Scott, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, and myself met at Pal (Edar) and held a Border Court for the settlement of cases between the States in our respective charges. The cases within the Kotra District of Meywar were disposed of as follows —

DETAILS	Meywar versus Mahi Kantha	Mahi Kantha versus Meywar
Awards	10	9
Transferred		3
Dismissed	23	19
Postponed	11	3
Total	44	34
GRAND TOTAL	78	

8 An abstract of criminal cases brought before the 2nd Assistant Resident, Meywar, during the year will be found in Appendix A, and the tours made by the same officer in Appendix B.

## JURA.

9 The "kharif" crops were excellent, but injury was caused to the Malhi from the unusual early rain. The harvest of wheat, barley, and gram, &c, realized from the rabi crops was below the average, being injured by cloudy weather and blight. The grain was dearer during the year.

Pneumonia was prevalent, the percentage of deaths being reported above the average.

## PANURWA.

10 The crops are reported by the Rana as being the same as in Jaora. The annual income is reported as Rs11,000, and expenditure in buildings, servants, sepoy, &c, came to Rs10,500. Rs500 was paid in debt.

11 The refractory Bhils of the Pals of Surra and Chikla still hold out and have not paid the fines imposed on them. The alleged actual murderer of the Thakur of Umra has been captured, but the Pals of Surra and Chikla are still deserted, the Bhils being in shelter in Guzerat territory.

## OGHNA

12 The crops in this State seem to have suffered more than in that of the other States, and the loss of cattle from the epidemic mentioned in paragraph 4 is estimated by the Rao in some places as high as 35 per cent. On the 17th of March a second son was born to the house of Oghna. This little State is well-managed by the present energetic Rao. There are very few Bhils, which chiefly accounts for the flourishing condition of the State.

## APPENDIX A

*Abstract of Cases brought before the Second Assistant Resident, Meywar, during the year 1857-58*

	MEYWAR		SIROHI-MEYWAR				MAHI KANTHA-MEYWAR			
			MEYWAR PLAINTIFF		SIROHI PLAINTIFF		MEYWAR PLAINTIFF		MAHI KANTHA PLAINTIFF	
	Settled	Pending	Settled	Pending	Settled	Pending	Settled	Pending	Settled	Pending
Murder	1							1	1	
Abduction		1					3		2	1
Highway robbery		1		1			4	2	5	
Grievous hurt				2		1	2		1	
Theft		1						1	1	
Cattle theft	1	1		1		1	20	8	13	4
Assault		1				1				
Wounding								1	2	
Miscellaneous	8	7		2		1	5	1	6	1
TOTAL	10	12		6		4	34	14	31	6

KOTRA,  
The 4th April 1888

A R T McRAE, *Lieut -Colonel,*  
*Second Assistant Resident, Meywar*

## APPENDIX B

*Statement showing the Tour made by the Second Assistant Resident, Meywar, during the year 1857-58*

OFFICER	DATES		Number of days	REMARKS
	From	To		
Colonel E Temple	1st April	5th April	8	Umria District
	8th "	10th "		
Lieutenant Colonel A R T McRae	9th June	12th June	4	Kotra to Kherwara
	20th November	30th November	11	} On Kherwara Kotra Road between Dhekiyas and Manpur
	1st December	5th December & 20th December	15	
	5th January	31st January	27	} On Border Court duty
	1st February	2nd February	2	
	16th "	29th "	14	
	1st March	12th March	12	
		TOTAL	93	Panurwa and Oghna District and to Kherwara

KOTRA,  
The 4th April 1888

A R T McRAE, *Lieut -Colonel,*  
*Second Assistant Resident, Meywar.*

## BANSWARA AND PERTABGARH AGENCY REPORT FOR 1887-88

No 148, dated Camp *vid* Pertabgarh, 13th April 1888

*From*—LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER F PINHEY, *Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and*  
*To*—*The Resident, Meywar Pertabgarh,*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of Banswara, Pertabgarh, and Khushalgarh for the year 1887-88

2 I have held charge of this office throughout the year From 14th May to 10th November 1887, I was also in charge of the office of the Moghia Superintendent in addition to my other duties.

### RAINFALL.

3 The rainfall throughout these districts has been an average one, though in some parts of Banswara it seems to have come earlier than usual, and the tanks are drying up in consequence The details of the falls as registered are given below —

Months	Banswara		Pertabgarh	
	In	Cents	In	Cents
May 1887			0	18
June "	6	51	4	59
July "	13	88	15	26
August "	10	35	12	1
September "	2	26	2	3
October "				
November "	2	15	1	80
December "	0	21	0	46
January 1888	0	48	0	24
February "	0	60	0	18
TOTAL	36	41	36	78

### CROPS

4 The year under notice has been a very unfavourable one for crops, and the price of all kinds of grain has been exceptionally high, as will be seen by the statement here given The Indian-corn crop, the staple food of the Bhils in this part of the country, was destroyed by excessive rain in July and August, whilst last year's gram and opium crops were very much injured by the frost in February 1887 Nor is the prospect for the coming year much better The late rabi crop, especially in Pertabgarh, suffered severely from frost and hail in January and February, and the yield is said to be as follows —opium 8 annas, linseed 14 annas, wheat 8 annas, and gram 6 annas in the rupee

*Comparative Statement showing the average Prices of the Principal Grains during 1886-87 and 1887-88.*

	1886-87						1887-88					
	Wheat		Gram		Makki		Wheat		Gram		Makki	
	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C
Banswara	22	11	34	12	35	4	15	15	21	15	23	31
Pertabgarh	18	4	27	10	24	15	14	0	17	7	19	0

### PUBLIC HEALTH

5 The general health has been good, no epidemics having occurred The dispensaries at Banswara and Pertabgarh are working well, and that at the former place is especially well-

attended, the daily average of patients being about 130. The Rao of Khushalgarh still talks of sending for a doctor and setting up a dispensary, but at the time of my last visit in January nothing had yet been done in this direction.

Vaccination has at last been started both at Banswara and Pertabgarh and will no doubt be thoroughly appreciated by the people in course of time, though at present they are mostly very much opposed to it.

#### POST OFFICES AND TRANSIT OF MAILS

6 The Post Offices at Banswara and Pertabgarh are working well and no cases of mail robbery have been brought to notice during the year.

#### CRIMES

7 No cases of infanticide, witch-swinging, or other heinous offence have been reported during the year.

#### BANSWARA

8 The administration and financial condition of Banswara are being separately reported on and require no special comments here. The income and expenditure for the year 1886-87 are as follows —

Total Revenue	S S Rs 1,84,167
Expenditure	„ 2,02,517

showing an excess of expenditure over revenue of S S Rs 18,380.

This deficit of from seventeen to twenty thousand rupees has been noticeable in the accounts for several years past, and the result is that debts to a considerable amount have been contracted with the Local Treasury and with Government. Owing to these embarrassments it has been found impossible to introduce many reforms which are much needed and nothing has been done in the way of irrigation, roads and other works of public utility, while education remains at a very low ebb. The Kamdar Jawala Peishad is, however, doing what he can to improve the administration by degrees.

The market started at Dunipla at the beginning of last year and mentioned in my last report is apparently flourishing. Crime amongst the Bhils is being more quickly detected and punished than formerly, and a real effort has lately been made to reduce the expenditure as much as possible by a re-adjustment between the public and private purse, which latter is entirely in the hands of the Chief and is comparatively free from liabilities at present, by an amalgamation of the Criminal and Civil Courts under one head, and by the exercise of stricter economy in the miscellaneous expenses.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

9 One Ran died in August last. Soon afterwards the Maha Rawal was married to the daughter of a Sirdar in Guzerat. The heir-apparent and his two younger brothers were also married in September to the daughters of different Thakurs of Guzerat.

#### THE FEUDATORIES

10 The nobles of the State are apparently contented and have been giving less trouble than formerly. Legitimate orders of the Darbar are now generally obeyed without demur, and the Rao of Garhi has been particularly quiet and inoffensive. This Sirdar is by far the most powerful of the Banswara feudatories and rules his large territories satisfactorily. He keeps his Bhils quiet, and he has lately established schools both at Garhi itself and at Shergarh at which I found a large number of Bhil boys learning to read and write.

#### THE BHILS AND THE EXTRADITION RULES BETWEEN BANSWARA AND PERTABGARH

11 The Banswara Bhils are gradually becoming better-behaved and the Extradition Rules have lately begun to work more satisfactorily. The report mentioned in paragraph 20 of last year's report was duly sent in, and the Agent to the Governor-General's reply, to the effect that though no alterations were advisable in the letter of the rules as they stand, yet that certain modifications should be observed in working them, was communicated to both Darbars and has had a salutary effect. Extradition is only to be exercised in the case of heinous offences, such as murder and to dacoity, and then only after careful enquiry by the Assistant Political Agent.

The Thanadars on the border have lately been holding a Border Court at which about 100 cases have been mutually settled, and the remainder, some 65 in number, will no doubt be disposed of on my arrival on the scene in the course of a few days

#### GOVERNMENT TRIBUTE

12 The first instalment of S S Rs25,000 for the year 1887 has not yet been paid in owing to the embarrassed condition of the Banswara finances. This subject is now under investigation

#### PERTABGARH

13 The administration of the Pertabgarh State is still being satisfactorily carried on by Mr. Framjee Bhee Krjee

In July last His Highness the Maha Rawal visited the Neemuch Cantonment and was received with all due honours. He remained there six days

#### THE FINANCES

14 Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1886 have been received. The revenue from all sources, including cash in hand and recoverable outstanding balances of Rs26,210 from the preceding year, amounted to S S Rs2,97,505, and the expenditure to S S Rs2,68,953, showing a surplus of Rs28,552. Rs27,949, however, of the latter amount remain uncollected at the end of the year. The revenue of the previous year, inclusive of cash and outstanding balances of Rs10,427, amounted to S S Rs2,72,188. There was therefore an increase in the revenue of the year under notice of Rs25,317 which was principally due (1) to previous year's balances, under which head there was an increase of Rs15,783, (2) to land revenue, which was increased by Rs1,519, and (3) to customs collections which brought in an extra sum of Rs10,000, under three separate heads, viz, Rs1,000 levied for repairs to the city walls and for sanitation, Rs3,000 on account of opium brokerage, and Rs3,000 on account of certain dues levied from officials and religious institutions which were formerly exempt. A sum of Rs73,084 was paid in liquidation of debts and fresh liabilities to the extent of Rs36,481 were incurred during the year

#### TRADE

15 The total income derived from import, export, and transit dues during the Sambit year 1943 amounted to Rs39,126-7-6

#### JUDICIAL

16 On the Criminal side 293 cases were brought up during the year 1943, of these 248 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 45 cases pending enquiry

On the Civil side 262 cases involving Rs12,118 were settled, leaving 165 cases pending at the close of the year

#### FOREST STUDENTS

17 Of the two students originally sent to Dehra Dun for instruction in Forestry, one was so poorly reported on and showed so little aptitude and zeal for the work that he was withdrawn during the course of the year. The other has just finished his course and received a certificate, and it is hoped that the knowledge he has acquired will shortly be turned to some practical account. The forests in Pertabgarh, if properly managed and worked, should be a fruitful source of revenue

#### EDUCATION

18 The school established last year is doing well and now numbers 177 boys on its registers as against 158 shown last year

#### KHUSHALGARH

19 This small guaranteed Thakurite continues to be satisfactorily governed. A post office and dispensary are much needed but have not yet been started

The Rao's daughter was married in October last to the Raj of Sardi in Meywar

His mother died in December last and he received visits of condolence from the Maharawal of Pertabgarh, his nephew, and from the Maharaja of Jhabua in Central India, also a relation

## ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE OF KHUSHALGARH

20 The total revenue during the year amounted to Rs 1,363, including an opening balance of Rs 1,538, as against Rs 57,603 returned the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs 60,788 as against Rs 56,069 last year. This increase of expenditure was owing to the family occurrences mentioned in the last paragraph.

The total number of cases disposed of by the Criminal Court during the year was 369, leaving a balance of 13 at the close of the year. The number of civil cases disposed of was 113, involving Rs 1,807-6-3, leaving a balance of 5 cases at the close of the year.

The daily attendance at the school is about 100.

The total income derived from export, import, and transit dues during the year was Rs 4,806.

## BORDER COURTS

21 Border Courts have been held on all the borders during the past year.

In December last, I met Colonel Temple, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, at Garhi in Banswara, and disposed of 16 cases between Banswara, Pertabgarh, and Dungarpur. An award of Rs 203 was given against Banswara on the occasion.

In January a Border Court was held at Salu-ka-Pat in Garhi territory in conjunction with Mr. Urquhart, ex-officio Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, 42 cases were settled and Rs 1,344 were awarded against the various States concerned.

In the beginning of February I held a Border Court at Khairdu under Banswara and settled 21 cases between Banswara and Khushalgarh. An award of Rs 201 was given on the occasion.

At the end of the same month, I attended a Border Court at Bajra in Rutlam, where I met Colonel Buller, Political Agent, Western Malwa, and we disposed of 72 cases between the States under this and the Western Malwa Agencies. An award of Rs 388-8 was decreed. It was found on this occasion that the feeling between the officials, and consequently also between the Bhils of Khushalgarh and Rutlam, were unusually strained and that this enmity was the cause of endless complaints and disturbances. The Political Officers therefore took this opportunity of assembling all the officials and Bhils together and of warning them that serious notice would in future be taken of disturbances arising out of purely personal feelings of this nature, and that they must make an effort to work more amicably together and settle as many cases as possible amongst themselves.

Finally on the 25th March, I held a Border Court at Dariawad and disposed of 37 cases between Meywar and the States under this charge, and a sum of Rs 575 was decreed.

## BOUNDARY DISPUTES

22 The boundary formerly under dispute between Khushalgarh and Rutlam was inspected by Colonel Buller and myself in February last, and we found that all the pillars on the border settled by Captain Evans Gordon in January 1885 had at last been erected. The small portion that still remained undefined has, I hear, just been taken in hand by the Central India Boundary Settlement Officer, and on the completion of the pillars in this district it is hoped that the principal cause for the bad feeling between Rutlam and Khushalgarh will be finally removed.

Of the other boundary disputes mentioned in paragraph 20 of last year's report none have as yet been taken in hand. One between Pertabgarh and Meywar is beginning to give a good deal of trouble, and it has now been decided to appoint an Amin to prevent further disturbances until a settlement has been effected.

## PERIOD SPENT IN CAMP AND PLACES VISITED

23 A period of 191 days has been spent in Camp during the year and the distance travelled about 662 miles.

The following important places were visited by the Assistant Political Agent during the year viz, Pertabgarh, Banswara, Khushalgarh, Khandoo, Garhi, Shergarh, Kilmija, and Ghantob.

## MALANI

19 I was four times in Malani during the year The boundary work etc Crime has decreased  
**WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES REPORT FOR 1887-88**

No 1 P, dated Jodhpur, 9th April 1888

From—COLONEL PERCY W POWLETT, Resident, Western Rajputana States,  
 To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana

I have the honour to submit the report on the Western Rajputana States for 1887-88  
 2 I have been in charge throughout the year

## SEASON

3 The rainfall failed in most of Jeysalmi, Malani, and the Western Parganas of Marwar It was excessive to the north The kharif harvest was consequently everywhere more or less a failure, but the rabi has been unusually fine Doctor Adam's efforts in the cause of vaccination continue most successful Cholera visited the greater part of Marwar between June and September Over 300 deaths occurred at Jodhpur.

## ADMINISTRATION

4 In Jeysalmi Kunwar Sheodan Singh has been invested with powers to deal with judicial cases, and to direct the Police Department, and in Suohi Mr Mitip Chand has been appointed Diwan In Marwar there have been no changes worth noting except that a Judicial Secretary to the Musahib Ala has been appointed His duties are to see that cases are brought forward in proper order before the Ijlas khas sitting as an Appellate Court, to point out errors of procedure, and especially to draw attention to the irregularity should any of the members, such as the Superintendent of the Sirdar's Court, the Foujdai, &c, sit in appeal on their own decisions I particularly note this as it is hoped that this official will in future prevent persons from complaining of injustice without redress committed by the Lower Courts The Ijlas is ultimately responsible for every judicial decision, and its final judgment ought to be unassailable on the ground that it was biased by any one committed to that view which is appealed against

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

5 The financial condition of the Jodhpur State remains excellent The revenue was Rs40,65,396 or Rs1,46,413 in excess of the estimate The expenditure was Rs33,00,111 or Rs2,23,389 less than the estimate

## CUSTOMS AND LAND REVENUE

6 Major Fraser, who had been exercising a general supervision over the Customs and Land Revenue, accepted in April last an appointment out of Marwar By the wish of His Highness the Maharaja, Major Loch, on return from furlough, resumed charge of those departments in November

## BOUNDARY AND LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT

7 In 9 parganas the boundary settlement is complete Work is proceeding in 3 parganas, thus —

PARGANAS	Completed	In progress	Remaining	TOTAL
Sanchoke	121	57	51	229
Bhimmal	36	72	98	206
Godwar	86	68	184	338

8 No villages have been regularly assessed I believe it is proposed to fix his care of each village for a good year only, and not for a term of years The Revenue



## ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE OF KHUSHALGARH

The total revenue during the year amounted to Rs 1363, including an opening

## CRIMINAL TRIBES AND DACOITY SUPPRESSION.

9 Last year the dacoities were under 30. They have never before been under 40. The loss from dacoities was under Rs 6,000, and nearly Rs 1,000 was recovered.

Dacoities in Marwar were

"	Sirohi	17
"	Malam	9
"	Jeysalmir	

TOTAL 26

10 The measures taken to repress crime and control the criminal classes in Marwar and Sirohi not only diminish local crime but reduce the number of offences committed elsewhere. This has been lately recognized by the Commissioner of Berar. The suppression, however, is not popular among the powerful Jagirdar class, many of whom profited by the depredations.

11 In the course of the year 19 dacoits have been convicted and punished by the Court of Valils, and 26 have been convicted and released on security. There are now 127 dacoits on security. They have behaved well with the exception of one who was convicted of theft. His immunity was cancelled and he was transported for life.

12 The security system has not hitherto been extended to the Minar of Godwar, though Baouis, Kaim Khanis, and other castes have been largely brought within its action. I hope next year to report the inclusion of the Minars.

13 I inspected the Broom reclamation work in several parganas during the past cold weather and found it progressing well, though much remains to be done.

## POST OFFICE

14. Partial postal insurance system has been extended to Marwar. Throughout Western Rajputana 14 new post offices and 7 new letter-boxes have been established. The Jeysalmir Darbar applied for a Post Office at Jeysalmir. This, I think, is the first instance of a Rajputana State asking of its own motion for the introduction of the British post office, and bears witness to the tact and energy which Mr Roussac exercises in his dealings with the States of Western Rajputana. Had he supported (as occasionally officers in his position have supported) instead of removing subordinates who made themselves obnoxious to the local authorities, we should still have the old native official dislike of the post office instead of appreciation. Now a Deputy or a Sub-Postmaster is compelled to feel that to make himself agreeable to the Raj official or jagadar of the village is part of his duty.

## RAILWAY

15 The completed Jodhpur Railway—122 miles in length—has been open the whole year. It has paid 840 per cent. It is generally admitted to be a work which both as regards construction and management reflects the greatest credit on Mr Home, whose services to the State have been almost as great in other ways as in the Railway Department. He has just taken his well-earned furlough.

## ABKARI

16 A system of Abkari is being introduced, due regard being had to the rights of the Jagudars.

## SALT

17 Having had reason to believe that Raj salt was smuggled out of Marwar, I have induced the Darbar to offer handsome rewards for the detection of smuggling. After the enhancement of the duty on salt in British territory the Darbar raised its rate 8 annas a maund.

18 In Sirohi the salt depôts along the railway were abolished, and complaints of the high price of salt were immediately made. The Bhils and Girsas of the adjacent these depôts, and to abolish them was politically inexpedient. They have since

## MALANI.

19 I was four times in Malani during the year. The boundary work there is nearly complete. Crime has decreased to a remarkable degree. (See statement.)

## SIROHI

20 The difficulties in connection with the reformed Customs system in Sirohi were rather serious. The Jagudars combined against it, the Abu merchants protested, the Officer Commanding at Eimpur objected. However, the difficulties have all been surmounted, and in consequence of the increase of revenue brought to the State by the new system, His Highness the Rao consented to grant the Abu Municipality an annual allowance and other advantages equivalent to Rs. 3,000 a year.

21 The Sirohi revenue for the year ending July last was Rs. 1,85,000. The Customs, which now are only import and export dues, generally somewhat lower than those of Marwar, nearly doubled.

22 Of the 21 boundary cases, for the settlement of which the Sirohi Darbar asked special help, 14 have been decided. The remainder have been undertaken by the Darbar, but without help from Government Officers. I am afraid they are not likely to be settled by the State authorities.

## BORDER COURT

23 In conjunction with Colonel Scott I held a Border Court for Sirohi and Marwar Kantha at Abu in October.

## JEYSALMER

24 In spite of the badness of the last two seasons the people seem to be able to get along without special help. The revenue was but Rs. 1,40,000, while the expenditure was Rs. 1,73,000. Kunwar Shroddan Singh is, I believe, a gain to the administration. He, in conjunction with Sir Partab Singh, settled during the cold weather a boundary dispute which had occasioned bloodshed, and they demarcated 20 miles of the Marwar-Jaysalmer border.

## TOUR

25 Excluding visits to Abu and Ajmere, I was 101 days on tour. Besides Malani I visited Jaisalmer, Sirohi, Eimpur, and encamped in ten parganas of Marwar. At Abu I was 102 days which is a much longer time than I usually spend there. Special causes took me three times up the hill.

## NOTABLE INCIDENTS

26 Maharaj Sir Partab Singh returned in August from England, where he met with much attention, and enjoyed himself greatly. He has been made an Honorary Colonel by the Queen-Empress, and received the title of Adharaj from the Maharaja. During the absence of Sir Partab Singh His Highness Maharaja Jaswant Singh acted as his own Minister, and worked the administration with a regularity and success which does him great credit.

27. In February His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore with a party of Native and European Officers visited Jodhpur, where he met with a magnificent reception from His Highness Maharaja Jaswant Singh.

28 Colonel Walter, the Agent to the Governor-General, visited Jodhpur in March, and remained there three days.

29 In accordance with recent orders I have curtailed my annual report, which however has for some years been very much below the average length of reports of its class.

## NOTICE OF OFFICIALS

30 I continue to feel under obligations to my Head Clerk Mr. Ardsur for his care and industry.

*Comparative Statement showing Cases of Dacoities, &c, in Malani.*

DESCRIPTION OF CASES	1885	1886	1887	REMARKS
Dacoity . .	2	5		
Highway robbery .	5	6	4	15 persons convicted and sentenced, 8 released
Murder . .	2	5	2	13 convicted and sentenced
Cattle theft .	95	70	79	22 „ and 5 released
Other „ . .	66	61	40	29 „ and 18 „
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>12</b>	

*Statement showing the Working of the Marwar International Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1888*

AGENCY	Number of Cases pending at the beginning of the year	Number of Cases instituted during the year	Total	Number of Cases disposed of during the year	Number of Cases pending at the close of the year	Total amount of Decrees		APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT						
								Remaining at the close of the last year	Appeals during the year	Total	Confirmed	Reversed	Remaining	
Western Rajputana States Residency	21	120	141	117	24	3,392	4	6	11	5	16	8	2	6

*Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Marwar International Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1888*

PERIOD	Dacoity	Ditto with wounding	Ditto with murder	Highway robbery	Ditto with wounding	Ditto with murder	Theft	Ditto with wounding	Ditto with murder	Murder	Kidnaping	Extortion	Arsen	Poisoning	Recognition of cattle	Burglary	Forcible confinement	Miscellaneous	Injury	Theft of stolen cattle	TOTAL
Quarter ending 30th June 1887	7			2			7								1	2		8		3	30
„ „ 30th September 1887	2			6			4								1			2		3	41
„ „ 31st December „	11			1			7								2	1		4		3	29
„ „ 31st March 1888	5			4														3		5	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>			<b>13</b>			<b>18</b>								<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>17</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>117</b>

PERCY W POWLETT, *Colonel,*  
*Resident, Western Rajputana States.*

(3)

## JAIPUR AGENCY REPORT FOR 1887-88.

No 64 G, dated Jaipur, the 14th April 1888

From—F HENNEL, Esq, C S, Resident at Jaipur,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana

I have the honour to submit my annual report (1887-88) which I have tried to make as short as possible, to meet the wishes of Government

## SEASON

2 The rains were heavy\* throughout these territories in so much that the autumn crops were greatly damaged. Prices rose to an extraordinary height, and we were within measurable distance of famine when the prospect of an excellent spring harvest relieved us.

The Jaipur Darbar had put things in train so that, if the necessity had arisen, it would have been easy to organise operations for the relief of the poor on Public Works.

## JAIPUR.

3 Notable events of the year include—

- I The grant of the distinction of G C S I to the Maharaja
- II The deaths of His Highness' grandmother, of his mother, the Jodiji Maui, and of his daughter
- III The personal attendance of His Highness at the meeting of the Mayo College Council
- IV The deputation of representatives to the Committee assembled at Ajmer for the purpose of regulating expenditure on marriage and funeral ceremonies
- V The offer by His Highness the Maharaja of fifteen lakhs of rupees and all the resources of the State towards strengthening the defences of the Empire

4 As regards the internal history of the country, the year is fortunately not marked by any organised crime—*saties*, infanticides, mail robberies or anything of the kind. Relations with neighbours and feudatories were satisfactory, except that an affray took place between the people of Nawalgarh and Alsisar in Shekhawati about some land, and that there has been a slight recrudescence of the quarrel between the Raj of Khetri and the zemindars of the Kot Pathi. The financial affairs of the Estate of Unara are under examination, and it is hoped that a composition with the creditors will soon be arranged. Reforms in the judicial

department are being pushed by Pandit Maharaj Kishen and the reclamation of Minars is kept in view, though no great practical results have been as yet achieved. The sanitation of the city is improved by the removal of filth to outlying fields.

Illicit traffic in opium in the direction of the Punjab is watched, and when infraction of the law is proved, the offenders are properly punished. The forests are under the charge of an

† For Educational statistics see Appendices II, III, excellent man Bhau Sadhu Singh. Education‡ is thriving with the aid of the new Principal, Babu Haridas Shastri. Boundary disputes have been settled by Mr Ney Elias. There is no trouble of any description worth mentioning.

## FINANCE

5 The revenue for 1887 was more than 3 lakhs in excess of the estimated amount

	R
In 1884 the income was . . .	52,27,868
In 1885 it was . . .	56,45,371
In 1886 „ . . .	53,51,345

For 1887 the figures are {	Estimated . . . . .	57,19,187
	Actual . . . . .	60,31,324

The expenditure for 1887 was—

Estimated . . . . .	55,82,671
Actual . . . . .	55,78,762

The figures of the Customs Department for Sambat 1943 are—

In weight	Mds 10,70,212
In value	Rs 8,61,632

Compared with the previous year this is an excess of Rs 1,43,784 mds in weight and 78,937 rupees in value. Inclusive, however, of the "Sewai Singha" account which shows a decrease of Rs 2,656 on that of the previous twelve months, the actual excess in value was Rs 75,869.

#### RAILWAY JURISDICTION

6 In the calendar year 1887, 6 cases were tried by the Resident as District Magistrate. The following list shows the offences —

Dacoity	1
Theft	2
Assault	1
Assault and criminal intimidation	1
Giving false evidence	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>

Seven persons were prosecuted, of whom 6 were convicted and 1 acquitted.

Among the accused three were European British subjects, two of whom were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and the third was acquitted.

There were three appeals against the decision of the Resident resulting in the confirmation of all the sentences.

#### COURT OF VAKILS

7 Appendix V treats of the work of the Court in connection with Thagi and Dacoity cases. The total work was as follows —

Cases from previous year	16
Admitted during the year	47
Cases disposed of	54
" pending	9
Persons arrested	43
" convicted	19
" released	22
" awaiting trial	

The punishments awarded were—

Imprisonment for 1½ years	3
Ditto 10 "	4
Ditto 5 "	3
Ditto 1 year	1
Ditto 3 months	2
For various terms, but released on security	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>

There were 8 appeals against the decision of the Court. The sentences in 3 were confirmed, 1 was amended, and 4 were reversed.

The claims for compensation amounted to Rs 22,831-11-9 and the sum awarded was Rs 771-7-0.

The fines amounted to Rs 30.

#### KISHENGARH

8 In Kishengarh, as in Jaipur, the condition of the State is good. The people are quiet, sufficient attention is paid to Moghias, and there is no serious or organised crime.

9 Fair progress is making notably in the methodical arrangement of accounts, in the organisation and inspection of the Courts, whose work is shown in Appendices VI and VII, in irrigation works and in useful experiments, such as the cultivation of date-trees, ensilage, and the application of bone-manure to fields. The carbuncle quarries of Sarwa are productive.

10 In political matters there is some slight friction between the Maharaja and his Chief Feudatory, the Raja of Futtehgarh. The disputes, however, are mainly concerned with points of ceremony, and these are in train of adjustment upon the basis of the orders, which were issued some years ago, that the Raja is to be treated like the heir-apparent of Kishengarh. The Futtehgarh Estate has been included in the arrangements introduced for the better control of the liquor trade.

## FINANCES

11 The income for the year ending July 1888 is shown in the Budget as Rs 3,37,234 and the opening balance Rs 2,37,192. The expenditure is shown as Rs 4,06,466 which includes a sum of Rs 1,05,000 transferred to the Revenue Treasury, leaving an estimated balance of Rs 1,67,960.

## MISCELLANEOUS

12 The Maharaja took part in the Mayo College Conference, and also sent representatives to the Committee for regulating marriage expenses, &c.

## LAWA

13 The Chiefship is well managed. The brotherhood are peaceable and contented and although Lawa shared in the disasters of the autumnal season, the condition of the estate is flourishing.

## FINANCES

The income of Lawa, inclusive of the interest of Rs 15,000 invested in Government paper, and salt compensation of Rs 700 per annum, was Rs 11,156, and expenditure was Rs 5,971, which includes the tribute of Rs 225 paid to the British Government and Rs 497 expended in the funeral ceremonies on the Thakur's son, whose death was noticed in last year's report.

The excess of income over expenditure for the past year was Rs 5,185. The figures for the year 1886-87 were—

	R
Income	9 129
Expenditure	5,810
	<hr/>
Balance	3,319

The balance in favour of Lawa is—

	R
In Government paper	15 000
At Lawa	8 881
With Residency Treasurer	7,001
	<hr/>
	30,882
	<hr/>

## CONCLUSION

15 It is a cause of extreme gratification to me that, on the eve of my departure from Rajputana, I am able to report so favourably of all the States with which I have been politically connected for nearly two and-a-half years.

## CIVIL SIDE

*Abstract Statement of Cases for the year 1887*

NAMES OF COURTS	Number of Suits pending at the close of the year	Number of Suits instituted during the year	TOTAL	Number of Suits disposed of	Number pending at the close of year	Time for which the Suits have been pending
Tahsil Courts	43	492	535	454	81	15 for one year, 20 for 6 months
Nizamats Jaipur	68	1,129	1,197	1,116	81	1 for over 6 months, 3 for 6 months
Do Malpura	57	318	375	352	23	
Do Hindown	6	128	134	132	2	
Do Sambhar	15	514	529	528	1	
Do S Madhopur	36	421	457	445	12	
Do Gungapuri	1	122	123	120	3	
Do Dowsa	.	321	321	313	8	1 for 6 months
Do Torawati	15	318	333	316	17	
Do Shekhawati	.	504	504	502	2	
Do Kot Kassim	.	42	42	40	2	
Do Bandikoi	.	36	36	36		
Total Nizamats Courts	198	3,853	4,051	3,900	151	
Munsiffs' and Court of Small Causes	166	4,716	4,882	4,728	154	5 for one year, 12 for 6 months
Adalat Dewani	75	1,930	2,005	1,875	130	3 for one year, 8 for 6 months
TOTAL	241	6,616	6,887	6,603	284	
GRAND TOTAL	482	10,991	11,473	10,957	516	

I

## COURTS.

## CRIMINAL SIDE

*Abstract Statement of Cases for the year 1887.*

NAMES OF COURTS	Number of Cases pending at the close of the year	Number of Cases instituted during the year	TOTAL	Number of Cases disposed of	Number of Cases pending at the close year	Time for which the Suits have been pending
	11	648	659	958	101	
	65	3,041	3,106	3,031	75	5 for 6 months
	59	728	787	751	36	1 for one year, 1 for 6 months
	13	327	840	838	2	
	73	1,272	1,309	1,276	33	
	9	692	701	696	5	
	8	364	372	372		
	3	1,670	1,673	1,644	29	1 for one year, 5 for 6 months
		1,874	1,874	1,849	25	
		1,126	1,126	1,123	3	
	2	196	198	196	2	1 for one year, 1 for 6 months
		114	114	111	3	
	196	11,904	12,100	11,887	213	
Nayabat Faujdari	17	2,540	2,557	2,553	4	
Faujdari	37	2,190	2,227	2,169	58	3 for one year, 2 for 6 months
	54	4,730	4,784	4,722	62	
	261	17,282	17,543	17,167	376	

F HENVEY,  
Resident.



## APPENDIX II

## EDUCATION IN JAIPUR

*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Pupils in Jaipur at the end of the official year 1887-88*

Total area in square miles	Number of Towns and Villages	Population	Males 13,65,000	Females 11,74,000	Total 25,39,000	Institutions	Pupils	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS										PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS			Grand Total	Percentage of																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
								SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL						SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL		Total	Secondary	Primary	Institutions	Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
								English College	Persian College	Sanskrit College	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Indigenous Schools	Upper School	Training School								School of Arts																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
14,527	5,904	Males 13,65,000	Females 11,74,000	Total 25,39,000	Institutions	Pupils	1	1*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

\* In the tables the several departments of the Municipality are taken as separate institutions.  
† The population of school-going age is taken at 10 per cent of the whole population.

F. HENNEL, *Resident*

# APPENDIX III

## EDUCATION IN JAIPUR

*Abstract Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them in Jaipur for the official year 1887-88*

	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS												NUMBER OF SCHOOLMASTERS AT THE END OF THE YEAR LEARNING						REMARKS
	UNDER STATE MANAGEMENT				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT				Grand Total of Public Institutions										
	Supported by individuals				Unaided				Grand Total of Scholars on the Rolls at the end of the year										
	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year	Average number on the Rolls at the end of the year	Average daily attendance	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	English	Sanskrit	Persian	Arabic	Hindi	Urdu					
I Collegiate Education—																			
English	1	11	11	9															
Persian	1	17	16	12															
Arabic	1	58	77	19															
Sanskrit																			
II Secondary Education—																			
English	1	481	485	394	1	196	170	110							46	470			
Anglo Vernacular	1	270	277	179					...						268	256			
Persian	1	403	384	261											92				
Sanskrit	1	150	156	123															
III Primary Education	27	1,392	1,185	981	23	1,000	781	716							1,212	1,150			
IV Indigenous Education	121	3,605	3,131	2,814					253	5,418	9,023				7,500	1,523			
V. Female Education	8	380	359	271							380				380				
VI Special Education	3	137	129	101							137		2		130	15			
TOTAL	169	6,904	6,210	5,134	24	1,196	951	856	253	5,418	13,518	131	325	17	9,658	3,114			

F HENVEY,  
Resident

## APPENDIX IV

## EDUCATION IN JAIPUR

*Abstract of State Expenditure on Public Instruction in Jaipur for the fiscal year 1887-88*

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION															TOTAL INCOME FROM PUBLIC INSTRUCTION				REMARKS
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION			SCHOOL EDUCATION - GENERAL					SCHOOL EDUCATION - SPECIAL				Inspection	Scholarships (in Rs. per m. m. m.)	Fees (in Rs. per m. m. m.)	Miscellaneous	Total			
English	Persian	Sanskrit	Secondary	Primary	Indigenous	Day School	Normal School	School of Arts	Total										
For males	R a p 7,140 0 0	R a p 780 0 0	R a p 5,160 0 0	R a p 16,300 0 0	R a p 9,081 0 0	R a p 2,088 0 0	R a p 1,206 0 0	R 6,780 0 0	R a p 6,780 0 0	R 51,835 4,132	R 7,100	R 573	R 1,060	R 11,065	R 62,903				
For females					5,517 0 0					5,517	306			306	5,913				
TOTAL	7,140 0 0	780 0 0	5,160 0 0	16,300 0 0	14,601 0 0	2,088 0 0	1,206 0 0		6,780 0 0	57,355 2,332	7,496	573	1,060	11,461	68,916	-			
Average yearly cost of educating each pupil	676 5 9	15 11 0	88 15 6	12 8 0	8 3 9	0 9 3	102 9 3		78 13 6										

F HENVEY,  
Resident

## APPENDIX V

*Annual Report on the Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dacoity for the year 1887*

Seventeen cases of dacoity were instituted in the Jaipur Court of Vakils during the year under report, and 3 cases remained pending at the close of the preceding 12 months

Of the 17 persons brought to trial during the year 13 were residents of Jaipur, 4 of Patiala, and 1 of Bikaner and of these, 10 were arrested in Jaipur, 4 in Patiala, 2 in Bikaner, and 1 in Ulwar

Of the 20 persons committed for trial, 10 were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and 4 were acquitted. The remaining 6 were convicted, but ordered to be released on furnishing security for their good behaviour for specified periods, on the following grounds —

Old age	1
Minors at time of occurrence	2
Recommended by Thagi and Dacoity Department	3
	<hr/>
TOTAL	6
	<hr/>

The sentences awarded in the 10 cases of conviction were as follows —

Imprisonment for 14 years	3
Ditto 10 "	4
Ditto 5 "	3
	<hr/>
TOTAL	10
	<hr/>

There were 3 appeals to the Upper Court of Vakils. The sentences in all were reversed.

The relations between the officials of the Thagi and Dacoity Department and the Jaipur and Kishengurh authorities continue to be satisfactory

F HENVEY,  
*Resident.*

## APPENDIX VI

Statement of the Working of the Civil Courts of the Kishengurh State for the year ending 31st March 1888

No	NAME OF COURT	NUMBER OF CASES INSTITUTED			NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF			PENDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR UNDER REPORT, i.e. ON THE 31st MARCH 1888			AMOUNT OF CLAIM			PERCENTAGE	
		Pending	Instituted	Total				Pending	Instituted	Total	Of Cases disposed of	Of Cases pending	Total	Of Cases disposed of total number of cases instituted	Of Cases pending to total number of cases instituted
1	Darbar	39	215	254	24	191	215	15	24	39	Rs 3,147 0 3	Rs 6,584 5 9	Rs 9,731 6 0	85 p c	15 p c
2	Appellate Court	78	280	358	68	233	306	10	12	52	1,10,999 9 0	10,241 13 0	1,21,241 6 0	85 p c	15 p c
3	Civil Court	418	2,090	2,538	362	1,479	1,841	86	611	697	1,05,353 8 0	61,156 9 6	1,66,510 1 6	65 p c	35 p c
4	Buxi Jaghir's Court	128	361	489	105	213	318	23	103	171	28,486 12 6	18,218 15 0	46,705 11 6	73 p c	27 p c
5	Courts of the Hakims of Parganas	118	1,043	1,191	83	840	923	65	203	268	25,378 9 3	8,524 3 9	33,902 13 0	78 p c	22 p c
6	Execution of decree cases of the Hakumat of Sarwar Pargana	52	412	464	18	113	131	34	299	333	Not specified		12,139 8 0	28 p c	72 p c
	TOTAL	893	4,401	5,294	660	3,074	3,734	233	1,327	1,560	2,73,365 7 0	1,04,725 15 0	3,90,590 14 0	71 p c	29 p c

F. HENVEY,  
Resident

APPENDIX VII

*Statement showing the Working of the Criminal Courts of the Kishengurh State for the year 1887-88 ending 31st March 1888*

Number	NAME OF COURT	NUMBER OF CASES INSTITUTED			NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF			NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR UNDER REPORT i.e., ON 31st MARCH 1888			PERCENTAGE	
		Pending	Instituted	Total	Pending	Instituted	Total	Pending	Instituted	Total	Of Cases disposed of to total number of Cases in suit	Of Cases pending to total number of those instituted
1	Darbar		191	191		186	186	.	5	5	97 p c	3 p c
2	Appellate Court	26	97	123	23	73	98	1	24	25	80 p c	20 p c
3	Criminal Court	79	516	625	71	506	580	5	40	45	93 p c	7 p c
4	Kotwali (Sudder)	33		33	33		33		.		100 p c	Nil
5	Courts of the Hakims of Parganas	78	566	642	60	527	587	18	30	57	91 p c	9 p c
	TOTAL	216	1,400	1,616	192	1,292	1,484	24	108	132	92 p c against 88 p c of last year	8 p c against 12 p c of last year

F HENVEY,  
*Resident*

## Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Jajpur Court of Taluks during the year 1887

Prison	Dacoity	Dacoity with wounding	Dacoity with murder	Highway robbery	Highway robbery with wounding	Highway robbery with murder	Theft	Theft with wounding	Theft with murder	Murder	Kidnapping	Extortion	Arson	Poisoning	Recognition of cattle	Burglary	Forcible confinement	Miscellaneous	Criminal breach of trust	Theft of cattle	Total
Quarter ending 31st March 1887	5						2			.					1		1			2	14
Do 30th June 1887	5						2									.		1		5	13
Do 30th September 1887	6	.		3											2			"		1	12
Do 31st December 1887	7	1		1			2											2		2	15
Total	23	1		4			6					.			6	.	1	3		10	54

H R PEACOCK, Colonel,  
*Officiating Resident.*

Statement showing the Working of the International Court of Fakhirs during the year 1887

	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	Cases finally decided during the year	Total	Cases decided during the year	Cases pending at the close of the year	Total amount of Decrees	APPEALS TO HIGH COURT				Particulars for reversal	Remainder
							Pending at the close of the year	Appeals during the year	Total	Confirmed		
	10	17	63	52	9	R7717		8	8	3	5	

H R PLACOCK, *Collector*,  
Opcation Revenue





(4)

## EASTERN STATES AGENCY REPORT FOR 1887-88.

No 1-P, dated Dholpur, 8th May 1888

From—MAJOR N C MARTELLI, *Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana,*  
 To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, *Rajputana*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Eastern States Agency for the official year 1887-88

2 In October last the status of the triple Agency of Bhurtpur, Kerowli, and Dholpur was raised to that of an additional Political Agency of the 1st class, and the name changed to the Eastern States Agency

I held political charge throughout the year

## BHURTPUR.

## RAINFALL AND CROPS

3 The rainfall for the year was much above the average. The crops were however excellent during the year, though some damage was caused to them by excessive rain. A statement showing the rainfall for the year 1887-88 is appended herewith, from which it will be seen that no less than 40 inches 1 tenth and 3 cents of rain fell during the year against 22 23 inches last year. Of this the heaviest falls took place in the months of July and August 1887

## HEALTH

4 There have been no epidemics of any sort during the year, and the general health has been fairly good, with the exception of fever, which often prevails in Bhurtpur territory during the rains

## GENERAL RETURNS

5 The usual returns have been received from the Darbar, and are attached to this report

## EDUCATION

6 The number of schools now sustained by the State is set down at 158, as compared with 161 shown in last year's return. Three schools have been abolished during the year, and 15 students have been employed as teachers, and 1 as a candidate in the Court. The total annual expenditure on Education throughout the State is shown for Rs 17,866 6-9, as compared with Rs 21,745-6-6 returned last year. The total number of boys is given at 217, and the total number of students at 3,428, as against 3,442 shown last year, of whom 2,155 and 923 attend the Halkabundi and Tehsil schools respectively. 40 boys were opened

## MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

7 The usual return of hospitals and dispensaries is attached. It will be seen that there are 13 dispensaries and hospitals kept up in the State at an annual cost of Rs 19,000 (including the cost of vaccinating operations) as against Rs 12,616-4-6 last year. The number of cases of vaccination, all of which are reported to have proved successful, is 1,814. The number of patients that frequently visits it

## JAIL

8 The usual Jan return is attached. There were 8 deaths in a number of patients that number of 624 prisoners, or at the rate of 1 28 per cent. The Jail is in need of repair

## JUDICIAL COURTS

9 The civil and criminal returns show that there were 8,819 cases disposed of during the year, of which 8,800 were disposed of, leaving 19 cases on the civil side. While on the civil side, 1,290 cases were disposed of from last year. Of these no less than 1,225 cases were disposed of unsettled at the close of the year

## RAILWAY JURISDICTION

10 There were no criminal or civil suits instituted during the year between the

PATIENTS	
Out door	TOTAL
8,741	8,819
3,553	3,553
3,477	3,477
2,613	2,643
18,414	18,522
TOTAL	108

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

11 The usual statement of the income and expenditure of the State is attached. It shows that the total receipts from all sources during the year amounted to Rs26,42,326-10-9 and 162 gold mohurs as against Rs27,42,888-11-3 and 145 gold mohurs returned last year, and the expenditure to Rs25,75,748-2-0 and 42 gold mohurs, as compared with Rs25,73,114-14-8 and 126 gold mohurs shown last year.

## CRIME

12 No cases of dacoity are reported to have occurred during the year under notice

## MAIL ROBBERY

13 In December 1887 a case of abstraction of Rs150 from the mail bag despatched from Bhurtpur to Kaman, occurred, and was enquired into by me, but there was not sufficient evidence to place any one on his trial. The case has, however, been disposed of by the Deputy Post Master General, Rajputana Circle, departmentally.

## INFANTICIDE

14 No cases of infanticide are reported to have occurred during the year.

## TRADE.

15 From the usual return received from the Darbar and attached to this report it will be seen that the total income derived from Customs during the year amounted to Rs. 3,322-1-7½ as against Rs2,24,517-13-1½ shown last year.

## SALT OPERATIONS

16 The sites of the old salt tracts, &c, in Bhurtpur territory were inspected by an officer of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department last year as usual, and the result was reported to be satisfactory

## POST OFFICES

17 No new post offices have been opened during the year

## MISCELLANEOUS.

In December 1887 His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by his staff, honoured the Raja of Bhurtpur by paying him a visit at His Highness' capital. His Excellency was in Bhurtpur the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th December and left on the evening of the last of December 1887.

On 1st January 1888 His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by the Political Agent, proceeded to Allahabad to pay a farewell visit to Sir Alfred Lyall. His Highness also been instituted with Sir Auckland Colvin.

In January 1888 His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpur offered to place at the disposal of the British Government a sum of eight lakhs of rupees as a contribution towards the maintenance of His Majesty's Indian Empire, and the services of his troops in case of necessity, and the Government of India expressed their satisfaction at this intelligence, and conveyed their thanks to His Highness for his loyal and generous offer.

On 1st March 1888, at the request of the Agent to the Governor-General, the Maharaja of Bhurtpur, through his representatives to the Committee held at Ajmere to regulate the marriage and funeral customs among Rajputs, proceeded to Ajmere to be present at the meeting of the Mayo College Council, and was much interested in the proceedings.

Confirmed  
Modified  
Reversed  
Pending

## QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

While on the criminal side, in May 1887, sent four Sirdars as his representatives to the Queen's Jubilee, with an address to Her Gracious Majesty, on Her Majesty's having completed the fiftieth year of her reign, and the assurances of his deep loyalty and attachment to the British Government.

In the Revenue Department, during the year, including 97 pending from last year, and 2 pending from the year 1886, disposed of, leaving 71 still pending.

There were 17 appeals made to the Revenue Court, including six reversed, and three remained pending.

by the Maharaja to England, with the kind reception given to the Sirdars member of the Central Committee, which His Excellency the Viceroy, in the course of the objects of the Imperial Institute, and

## AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S TOUR.

21 The Agent to the Governor-General entered Bhurtpur territory on the 31st February 1888, and was received on the Bhurtpur border by His Highness the Maharaja and visited Rupbas, Rudawul, and Biyana. His Highness accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General's Camp while in Bhurtpur territory.

25 His Highness the Maharaja visited Kerowli in January 1888 while the Agent to the Governor-General was there and exchanged visits with Colonel Walter and the Maharaja of Kerowli.

## ADMINISTRATION.

26 There has been no change in the administrative personnel of the State during the year. His Highness the Maharaja, as usual, conducts the entire business of the State, and nothing whatever is done without his knowledge.

## KEROWLI.

## RAINFALL AND CROPS

27 From the rainfall return for the year ending 31st March 1888, attached to this report, it will be seen that during the year there was 47.21 inches of rain as against 18.51 inches registered last year. Of the entire fall the heaviest rain fell in July and August 1887. The crops were slightly damaged owing to heavy rain and frost, but the outcome on the whole was good.

## HEALTH

28 The general health of the people has been excellent this year.

## MUNICIPALITY

29 The municipal arrangements continue to work well. The sanitary arrangements are well looked after, and great credit is due to those in charge. Kerowli is one of the cleanest native cities I have seen. The usual return of the receipts and disbursements of the municipality for the year is attached.

## EDUCATION.

30 The year under report may be characterised as one of steady progress for the Maharaja's school at the capital. There were only 220 boys in the school at the beginning of this year, whereas the present strength is 270, thus indicating a clear increase of 50 boys on the roll. The usual return is attached. It will be seen that the average attendance in the year was 165.59 as against 141.68 shown last year.

Two boys were sent up last year for the Prathama Pariksha Examination of the Benares Hindu Sanskrit College. Both of them passed creditably.

Five boys have been sent up this year for different public examinations, viz, three for the "Pragya" and one for the "Munshi" of the Punjab University, and one for the Intermediate Class Anglo-Vernacular Examination of the North-West Provinces. The result is not yet received.

Five primary schools, viz., one at the head-quarters of each tahsil in the State, were opened in November last, and the result is encouraging. Each school contains on an average 20 boys on the roll. Great credit is due to Babu Bholanath Chatterji, the present Head Master, 1887, and very great improvements he has effected in the school at Kerowli. Owing to the illness of the Head Master and the absence of a second master was appointed by the Darbar last year.

His Highness the Maharaja takes great interest in this school and has appointed Colonel Walter, who is now at Kerowli, to hold the position of Head Master.

## DISPENSARIES

31 There are 4 dispensaries in the Kerowli State. The total number of cases treated at Ajmere on the 1st and 2nd of the year is as follows —

Dispensaries.	In door	Principal food-grains for the years
Kerowli	108	The year under report
Sapota	..	
Mandrail	..	
Machulpur	..	
TOTAL	108	It will be seen that the entire rainfall registered last year. Of this the

Vaccination is carried on successfully. Of a total number of 2,610 cases, 2,286 proved successful. The dispensaries are most popular institutions, and are largely attended by the people. Mr. T. Romane, Hospital Assistant, has been in charge of the Kerowli Dispensary for the last few years, and is very popular with the people.

#### ADMINISTRATION

32 There has been no change in the administration of the State, which has as usual been carried on by the State Council under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

In June last, on the recommendation of Colonel Walter, His Highness the Maharaja was invested by the Government of India with increased powers in the administration of his State, subject to certain conditions. His Highness has, since this increased authority was conferred on him, conducted the work in consultation with his Council with zeal, care, and ability.

#### FINANCE

33 As the accounts of the Sambat year 1944 which will end in June 1888 are not made up, no details can be given on this head now.

#### STATE DEBT

34 The Darbar has paid the annual instalment of Rs10,000 with interest to the State Banker according to agreement, and the State debt now amounts to Rs56,500 only, of which Rs10,454 is due to Seth Mul Chand from the zemindars on account of takavi advances, and will be repaid to him with interest by them. It is included in the State debt, because it is advanced on the security of the Darbar. Unless any unforeseen occurrences disturb the provisions of the ordinary budget income and expenditure, the State will be entirely free from debt at the end of the next financial year (June 1889).

#### REVENUE

35 Deputy Collector Shrikan Amanut Hosein continues to hold charge of the Revenue Department, and carries on his duties satisfactorily.

The revenue has been collected regularly and without difficulty.

#### COURTS

36 Pandit Nand Lal continues to hold charge of the duties of Judge of Civil and Criminal Courts, and performs his duties satisfactorily.

The usual civil and criminal returns are appended herewith. It will be seen that out of a total number of 675 criminal cases brought before the Court, of which 5 were pending from last year, no less than 671 have been disposed of during the year, leaving 4 only remaining unsettled.

On the civil side there were 8 cases pending at the close of the last year, 71 cases have been instituted during the year, making a total of 79. Of these, 72 have been decided during the year, leaving 7 only pending settlement.

Six decrees remained unexecuted out of a total number of 53 brought before the Civil Court.

Of the 72 civil cases decided during the year, 11 cases were appealed against to the State Council, including 4 appeals pending from last year, with the following results —

Confirmed	4
Modified	1
Reversed	1
Pending	5
	<hr/> 11 <hr/>

While on the criminal side, there were 13 appeals made to the State Council, including 2 pending from last year, out of a gross total of 671 cases disposed of during the year, of which 8 cases were confirmed, 2 modified, and 3 reversed.

In the Revenue Department there were 1,585 cases brought before the Court during the year, including 97 pending from last year, of which no less than 1,514 cases have been disposed of, leaving 71 still pending.

There were 17 appeals made to the State Council this year against the decision of the Revenue Court, including six pending from last year. Eight have been confirmed, six reversed, and three remained pending.

**TEHSIL COURTS**

37 The usual returns are appended. It will be observed that out of a total number of 262 civil cases brought before the Tehsildars during the year, 230 have been disposed of, leaving 32 still remaining unsettled.

On the criminal side there were 377 cases including five pending from last year of these no less than 369 have been decided by the Tehsildars, leaving 8 only still pending.

There were 8 revenue cases pending from last year, and 205 were instituted this year, making a total of 213. Of these 202 have been disposed of by the Tehsildars, and 11 were pending settlement at the close of the year.

**CRIME**

38 There have been very few instances of serious crime during the year. Five petty cases of dacoity were reported to have taken place in Kerowli, in which property valued at Rs 573-4-0 was plundered by dacoits, who are still at large, although every effort has been made by the Darbar for their arrest.

**INFANTICIDE**

39. There were no cases of infanticide in Kerowli this year.

**EXTRADITION RULES**

40 The rules for the mutual extradition of criminals between Kerowli and the adjoining States have worked smoothly and satisfactorily.

**BOUNDARY DISPUTES.**

- 1 Haroti (Kerowli)  
versus  
Baripahari (Jaipur)
- 2 Samer (Kerowli)  
versus  
Kanseri (Jaipur)
- 3 Ghonai (Kerowli)  
versus  
Nadikagaon (Gwalior)

41 The marginally noted boundary disputes have been settled by Mr. Ney Elias, Boundary Settlement Officer, last cold weather.

**TRADE**

42 The usual return received from the Darbar and attached to this report shows that the annual income derived from customs during the year amounted to Rs 7,191-14-3 as against Rs 7,992-5-9 shown last year.

**AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S TOUR**

43 The Agent to the Governor-General entered Kerowli territory at Jnotah on the 17th January 1888, and was received on the Kerowli border by the Political Agent. The Agent to the Governor-General visited Jnotah, Dabra, Keergaon, Kerowli, and Mohwakhera. His Highness the Maharaja received Colonel Walter at Kerowli. The Political Agent accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General's Camp.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

44. His Highness the Maharaja proceeded to Bhurtpur in December 1887, and exchanged private visits with His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and the Maharaja of Bhurtpur.

45 In March last His Highness the Maharaja, on the invitation of Colonel Walter, proceeded to Ajmere to attend the meeting of the Mayo College Council held there.

46 In March 1888, at the request of the Agent to the Governor-General, a Motamid was sent from Kerowli to represent the Maharaja in the Committee held at Ajmere on the subject of the reduction of expenses in connection with marriages and funerals among Rajputs.

**PRICES-CURRENT.**

47 A statement showing the prices-current of the principal food-grains for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 is attached to this report.

**POST OFFICES**

48 No new post offices have been opened during the year under report.

**DHOLPUR.****RAINFALL AND CROPS.**

49 From the rainfall return attached to this report it will be seen that the entire rainfall for the year was 39.96 inches, as against 24.45 inches registered last year. Of this the

heaviest falls took place in the months of July and August 1887. The crops were, however, very good on the whole, though some damage is reported to have been caused to the kharif crops by excessive rain.

#### HEALTH.

50 The general health of the people was good.

#### EDUCATION

51 There are only seven schools kept up in the State. The total daily attendance in all the branches during the year is shown to have been 277 only as against 340 returned last year.

#### DISPENSARIES.

52 Four dispensaries are kept up in the State at an annual cost of Rs. 4,366-9-3, including the cost of vaccinating operations. Of a total number of 7,010 cases of vaccination, 6,493 proved successful.

#### COURTS.

53 The usual returns showing the working of the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts of the State are appended. Out of a total number of 930 cases brought before the Civil Court during the year, no less than 844 cases were disposed of, leaving 86 still pending at the end of the year.

On the criminal side, 101 cases were pending from last year, and 2,268 were instituted this year, making a total of 2,369, of which 2,331 cases have been settled this year and 38 cases remained pending at the close of the year.

Out of a total number of 978 revenue cases, 821 only have been decided and 157 remained unsettled.

#### JAIL

54 The usual Jail return is attached, and shows that 3 prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment for life, 3 to imprisonment for 14 years, and 1 to imprisonment for 12 years.

#### ADMINISTRATION

55 In February 1888, Lulloo Lachman Singh, Member of the Council, was appointed by the Maharaja Rana, with the advice of the Political Agent as Senior Member. The other two Members, *viz*, Babu Umra Charan Mukerji and Lulloo Pateh Singh, resigned their posts, and were replaced by Kunwur Rattan Singh and Syed Abid Ali. The work is now going on smoothly and well.

#### FINANCE.

56 As the accounts of the financial year which will end in June next are not made up, it is impossible to give exact details on this head now, but the estimated receipts may be put down at Rs. 10,24,515 and the expenditure at Rs. 9,87,190.

A statement showing the total liabilities of the State on the 31st March 1888 is attached. It will be seen that the debts amounted to Rs. 15,80,388-15, which includes a sum of Rs. 5,96,617, which was paid to liquidate the private debts of His Highness the Maharaja Rana. A separate report has been submitted with regard to this matter, and it is not therefore necessary to give details again here. It is anticipated that unless any unforeseen circumstances should arise to prevent the regular payment of the instalments for the liquidation of the debts the State should be free from its liabilities in 12 years.

#### CRIME.

57 No cases of infanticide took place during the year, and there have been no cases of dacoity.

#### PRICES CURRENT.

58 A comparative statement showing the prices current of the principal food-grains for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 is appended.

#### AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S TOUR

59 The Agent to the Governor-General entered Dholpur territory on the 24th January 1888, and visited Sir Muttra, Angai, Baree, Bjouli, Dholpur, Tasino, and Keyuti. At Baree the Agent to the Governor-General was received by His Highness the Maharaja Rana. The Political Agent accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General as far as Dholpur.

## MISCELLANEOUS

60 His Highness the Maharaj Rana resided at Simla with the sanction of Government during the hot weather and rains continuously, with the exception of two short visits to his capital

## STATE QUARRIES

61 Mr L Dennehey, Private Secretary to the Maharaj Rana, was in charge of the State Quarries, and carried on his duties satisfactorily.

## SALT OPERATIONS

62 As usual an official of the Salt Department was deputed by the Commissioner, North India Salt Revenue, to visit the sites of the old salt works in Dholpur territory last year, and the result was reported to be satisfactory

## STATEMENT A.

*Annual Statement of Temperature and Rainfall at Bhartpur for the year 1887-88.*

No	MONTHS	TEMPERATURE			RAINFALL			REMARKS
		Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Inches	Tenths	Cents	
1	April 1887	91 26	86 00	88 63	.	.	.	
2	May "	102 25	94 12	98 18	.	.	.	
3	June "	100 56	93 93	97 24	1	9	5	
4	July "	88 77	86 48	87 62	15	8	8	
5	August "	85 90	84 51	85 20	14	8	5	
6	September "	90 76	85 43	88 09	6	1	5	
7	October "	86 39	78 51	82 45				...
8	November "	78 66	70 80	74 73				..
9	December "	71 67	65 16	68 41		.	.	
10	January 1888	65 84	59 67	62 75		8	...	
11	February "	72 41	64 41	68 41	..	3	5	
12	March "	84 58	77 61	81 09		1	5	
	TOTAL	84 92	78 88	81 90	40	1	3	

## STATEMENT B

*Annual Return of Schools in the Bhartpur State for the Sambat year 1943*

NAMES OF SCHOOLS	Number of Schools	DEPARTMENT AND ATTENDANCE					Number of Teachers	Annual Expenditure	REMARKS
		English.	Persian	Hindce	Sanskrit	Total attendance			
Bhartpur College	1	42	113	119	26	300	22	R a p 3,839 15 9	Three schools were abolished during the year, 15 students were employed as teachers, and one employed as a candidate in the Adalat Court
Sewar Cantonment School	1		6	44		50	3	302 1 0	
Tehsil Schools	12	..	286	637	.	923	41	4,810 1 3	
Halka Bundi Schools	144	.	123	2,032		2,155	150	8,646 12 0	
Visitors						.	1	267 8 9	
TOTAL	158	42	528	2,832	26	3,428	217	17,866 6 9	

N. C. MARTELLI, Mayor,  
Political Agent.



## STATEMENT C

*Annual Return of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bhartpur State for the Sambat year 1943.*

No	NAMES OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES	Number of Servants employed	Out door Patients	IN DOOR PATIENTS						Annual Expenditure including salaries, medicines, &c	REMARKS
				Remaining from last year	Treated	Relieved	Reduced	Discharged	Died	Remaining	
1	Umah Hospital	10	5,266	41	1,371	942	206	163	38	63	R a p 3,511 9 9
2	Sewar Jail Hospital	3		29	714	671	15	30	8	19	1,014 2 0
3	Bhartpur Dispensary	13	12,025								1,577 5 3
4	Deeg Dispensary	5	7,789								771 13 3
5	Kama do	3	6,185								556 9 0
6	Pahara do	2	3,680								458 11 0
7	Gopalgarh do	2	3,007								338 6 3
8	Akhegarh do	3	2,238								359 11 6
9	Bhusawar do	4	5,129								581 10 9
10	Weir do	4	8,262								572 10 9
11	Byana do	5	9,796								694 4 3
12	Rupbas do	4	4,818								628 7 0
13	Uchein do	3	2,708								424 10 0
TOTAL		61	70,843	70	2,085	1,613	221	193	46	82	11,522 14 9
Vaccinating operations		5	16,696		16,696 success fully						533 8 3
GRAND TOTAL											12,056 7 0

## STATEMENT D

*Bhartpur Jail Return for the Sambat year 1943*

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT	HINDUS					MAHOMEDANS					GRAND TOTAL
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	TOTAL	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	TOTAL	
For life	9				9	1				1	10
For 17 years	1				1						1
For 15 "						1				1	1
For 14 "	1				1	2				2	3
For 12 "	1				1						1
For 10 "	2				2	1				1	3
For 8 "						1				1	1
For 7 "	6	1			7						7
For 6 "		1			1						1
For 5 "	12				12	1				1	13
For 4 "	1				1	1				1	2
For 3 "	14	1			15	3				3	18
For 2 1/2 "	1				1						1
For 2 "	15	1			16	5				5	21
For 1 1/2 "	9				9						9
For 1 "	35	2			37	8	1			9	46
For 6 months	21	3			24	13				13	37
Under	47	7			54	8				8	62
TOTAL	115	16			191	45	1			46	237

N C MARTELLI, Major,  
Political Agent.

## STATEMENT E

*Statement showing the Work performed by the Civil Courts of Bhurtpur during the Sambat year 1943*

No	NAME OF COURT	Description of Cases	Pending from last year	Instituted	TOTAL	Disposed of	Pending
1	Judge of Bhurtpur	Appeal	4	8	12	12	.
2	Do do	Original	38	372	410	382	28
3	Subordinate Courts	Ditto	20	199	219	187	32
4	Judge of Deeg and Mewat	Appeal		31	31	31	
5	Do do	Original		153	153	153	
6	Subordinate Courts	Ditto	24	489	513	411	102
7	Deorhi	Ditto	11	38	49	49	
	TOTAL		97	1,290	1,387	1,225	162

## STATEMENT F

*Statement showing the Work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Bhurtpur State during the Sambat year 1943*

No	NAME OF COURT	Description of Cases	Pending from last year	Instituted	TOTAL	Disposed of	Pending
1	Magistrate of Bhurtpur	Appeal	6	18	24	24	
2	Do do	Original	3	1,266	1,269	1,262	7
3	Subordinate Courts	Ditto	43	3,273	3,316	3,255	61
4	Magistrate of Deeg and Mewat	Appeal		7	7	7	..
5	Do do	Original		1,579	1,579	1,579	
6	Subordinate Courts	Ditto	21	2,229	2,250	2,198	52
7	Deorhi	Ditto		477	477	475	2
	TOTAL		73	8,840	8,922	8,800	122

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major,*  
*Political Agent*



## STATEMENT H

*Comparative Statement showing the Increase and Decrease of that branch of Revenue derived from Customs in the Bhurtpur State during Sambats 1942 and 1943*

DESCRIPTION OF TRAFFIC	Income for Sambat 1942	Income for Sambat 1943	Decrease	Increase	REMARKS
	R a p	R a p	R a p	R a p	
Imports .	69,485 8 7	52,979 6 0	6 506 2 7	.	
Exports	80,767 10 5½	80,007 2 6	760 7 11½		
Transit	4 8 0	0 1 0	4 7 0	..	
Internal Traffic	71,260 2 1½	80,235 8 1½		5,975 6 0	
TOTAL	2,24,517 13 1½	2,13,222 1 7½	7,271 1 6½	5,975 6 0	

## STATEMENT I.

*Annual Statement of Temperature and Rainfall at Kerowli for the year 1887-88*

MONTHS	TEMPERATURE			RAINFALL	
	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Inches	Cents
April 1887 . . . . .	103	72	91 12	.	
May " . . . . .	110	90	100 05		
June " . . . . .	108	87	98 68	1	58
July " . . . . .	101	80	87 06	23	2
August " . . . . .	90	70	84 74	16	95
September ,, . . . . .	94	80	85 08	3	66
October ,, . . . . .	90	68	81 99	.	
November ,, . . . . .	78	57	69 87	.	4
December ,, . . . . .	71	54	64 30	.	
January 1888 . . . . .	69	48	59 32	1	26
February ,, . . . . .	76	58	67 59		70
March " . . . . .	93	64	82 79	.	
TOTAL	.	.	.	47	21

N C MARTELLI, Major,  
Political Agent,

## STATEMENT J

*Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Expenditure of the Kerowli Municipality from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888*

No	RECEIPTS	Amount	No	EXPENDITURE	Amount
		<i>R a p</i>			<i>R a p</i>
	Opening balance from last year	334 7 6	1	Committee Establishment	1,488 6 10½
1	Chungi .	6,562 10 0	2	Municipality Establishment	1,864 7 7½
2	Fines	134 15 9	3	Chungi Establishment	415 8 6
3	Cattle compound	56 3 3	4	Buildings	1,966 9 3
4	Sale of manure	578 1 0	5	Contribution of pension of Bhowani Singh, Secretary	195 11 6
5	Extraordinary	45 9 0	6	Public comfort .	81 9 3
			7	Education of a Dhai	121 8 0
			8	Lighting	318 6 3
			9	Manure .	578 4 0
			10	Unforeseen expenses .	181 13 3
			11	Cattle compound	21 0 0
				Total	7,236 4 6
				Surplus of receipts over expenditure	475 10 0
	TOTAL	7,711 14 6		TOTAL	7,711 14 6

## STATEMENT K

*Average Attendance of Boys of the Maharajah's School at Kerowli from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888*

NAME OF DEPARTMENT	Present	Absent	Leave	Sick	REMARKS
English .	31 49	9 03	1 90	1 54	
Persian	64 80	13 00	3 80	57	
Hindee and Sanskrit	69 30	18 40	9 07	1 59	
TOTAL	165 59	40 43	14 77	3 70	

## STATEMENT L

*Statement showing the Work performed by the Kerowli Civil and Criminal Courts from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888*

DESCRIPTION OF CASES		INSTITUTED			Disposed of	Pending	REMARKS
		Arrears	Current	Total			
Civil Side	Original	8	71	79	72	7	
	Execution of decrees	3	50	53	47	6	
	Appeals from Tehsil Courts	3	20	23	23	.	
Criminal Side	Original	5	670	675	671	4	
	Appeal from Tehsil Courts						
TOTAL		19	811	830	813	17	

N C MARTELLI, Major,  
Political Agent

STATEMENT M

*Statement showing the Work performed by the Kerowli State Council from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888*

DESCRIPTION OF CASES	INSTITUTED			Disposed of	Pending on 31st March 1888	REMARKS
	Arrears	Current	TOTAL			
Appeals from Civil Court .	4	7	11	6	5	<div> { Confirmed 4  Modified 1  Reversed 1  —  6  8  2  3  —  13  8  —  14 </div>
Appeals from Criminal Court	2	11	13	13		<div> { Confirmed  Modified  Reversed  —  13  8  —  14 </div>
Appeals from Revenue Court	6	11	17	14	3	<div> { Confirmed  Reversed  —  14 </div>
Miscellaneous cases .	8	606	674	663	11	14
TOTAL	20	695	715	696	19	

STATEMENT N

*Statement showing the Work performed by the Kerowli Revenue Court from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888*

NATURE OF CASES	INSTITUTED			Disposed of	Remaining un settled	REMARKS
	Arrears	Current	TOTAL			
Arrears of revenue .	9	10	19	16	3	
Complaints concerning revenue	7	10	17	15	2	
Customs . . .	4	501	505	496	9	
Forests	1	46	47	46	1	
Gardens . . . .	3	49	52	51	1	
Miscellaneous	73	872	945	890	55	
TOTAL	97	1,488	1,585	1,514	71	

N C MARTELLI, Major,  
Political Agent.

## STATEMENT O

*Statement showing the Working of the Civil and Tehsil Courts of the Kerowli State from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888*

DESCRIPTION OF CASES	Pending on 1st April 1887	Instituted during year	TOTAL	DISPOSED OF				Pending on 31st March 1888
				Decreed	Dismissed or Struck off	Compromised	TOTAL	
<i>Civil Courts</i>								
Suits exceeding R5,000								
Suits exceeding R1,000, but not exceeding R5,000	..	4	4	3	.		3	1
Ditto R500, ditto R1,000	2	5	7	4	2		6	1
Ditto R250 ditto R500		5	5	3	2		5	
Ditto R100 ditto R250	2	19	21	15	.	4	19	2
Ditto R50 ditto R100	4	29	33	23	3	5	31	2
Ditto R1 ditto R50	..	1	1		.	1	1	...
Miscellaneous	.	8	8	1	4	2	7	1
	8	71	79	49	11	72	12	7
TOTAL								
<i>Tehsil Courts</i>								
Suits not exceeding R50	17	215	262	152	3	45	230	32
GRAND TOTAL								
	25	316	341	201	14	57	302	39

N C MARTELLI, Major,  
Political Agent

## STATEMENT P

Statement showing the Work performed by the Keroli Tehsil Courts from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888

Tahsils	CIVIL						REVENUE						TOTAL			
	INSTITUTED			Disposed of			INSTITUTED			Disposed of			INSTITUTED		Disposed of	Remarks.
	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total	
Hezun Tehsil	8	177	185	167	18	185	2	204	206	201	5	89	11	466	480	28
Jirots do		18	18	15	3	18	2	12	14	44		15	10	75	77	3
Machlipur Tehsil	1	18	19	12	7	19		60	60	57	3	41	2	119	121	11
Mandul do		17	17	16	1	17	1	47	48	48		47	3	111	114	6
Utgar do	8	15	23	20	3	23		10	19	19		17	9	51	60	3
Total	17	215	232	230	32	262	5	372	377	369	8	205	30	822	852	51

N. C. MARTELLI, Major,

Political Agent

## STATEMENT Q

Comparative Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Income derived from Customs Duties in the Keroli State during Sambat years 1942 and 1943

Description of Traffic	Income for Sambat 1942			Income for Sambat 1943			Decrease		Increase	
	R	a	p	R	a	p	R	a	R	a
Imports	11,071	2	9	15,337	12	0			366	9
Exports	32,582	13	0	41,182	13	6			8,700	0
Transit	11	13	9	127	3	0			85	5
Internal Traffic	29,396	8	3	38,144	1	9			1,017	9
Total	76,992	5	9	87,191	14	3			10,199	8

N. C. MARTELLI, Major,

Political Agent



## STATEMENT B

*Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Civil and Tehsil Courts of the Kerowli State from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888*

Description of Cases	INSITUATED						DISPOSED OF						PENDING ON			
	ARREARS		CURRENT		TOTAL		WHOLLY EXECUTED		PARTIALLY EXECUTED AND BALANCE		STRUCK OFF		TOTAL			
	No of Cases	Amount	No of Cases	Amount	No of Cases	Amount	No of Cases	Amount	No of Cases	Amount	No of Cases	Amount	No of Cases	Amount		
CIVIL COURT		R a p		R a p		R a p		R a p		R a p		R a p		R a p		
	1	28,285 14 6	1	8,315 3 0	2	36,601 1 6	0	0 0 0	1	515 0 0	7,800 3 0	0	0 0 0	1	8,315 3 0	
		Suits exceeding R5 000														
		Suits exceeding R1 000 but not exceeding R5 000														
		Suits exceeding R500 but not exceeding R1 000	1	579 9 3	2	1,693 11 0	3	2,273 4 3	2	2,016 11 6	6	2,016 11 6	15	2,115 1 6	1	1,665 8 9
		Suits exceeding R250 but not exceeding R500														
TOTAL		R a p		R a p		R a p		R a p		R a p		R a p		R a p		
	3	28,915 10 3	50	20,969 7 0	53	49,885 1 3	10	1,116 12 6	24	1,857 7 1	13,026 2 1	13	1,351 3 0	47	17,351 9 0	
		Suits not exceeding R50														
TEHSIL COURT		R a p		R a p		R a p		R a p		R a p		R a p		R a p		
	7	191 6 3	154	3,024 10 3	161	3,216 0 6	68	2,102 2 0	41	436 14 6	510 11 6	30	657 7 3	139	2,707 3 3	
GRAND TOTAL		R a p		R a p		R a p		R a p		R a p		R a p		R a p		
	10	29,107 0 6	204	23,994 1 3	214	53,101 1 9	78	3,218 14 6	65	2,294 5 10	13,536 13 7	43	2,008 10 3	186	20,058 12 3	

N. C. MARTELLI, Major,  
Political Agent

## STATEMENT S

Statement showing the Work performed by the Criminal Court of the Keonjhar State from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888

No	CRIME	OFFENCES COMMITTED		Cases brought to trial	Cases pending	Cases in which conviction obtained	NUMBER OF ACCUSED				PROPERTY STOLEN OR LOST		PROPERTY RECOVERED		REMARKS.
		Arrests	Current				Arrested	Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Pending trial	Cash or value of property	Cattle	Cash or value of property	Cattle	
1	Murder		3	3		1	1	1							
2	Attempt to commit murder		4	4			1		1						
3	Culpable Homicide		28	26	2	2	12	3	9						
4	Robbery		5	5											
5	Dacoity		8	8			5	4	1						
6	Suicide		9	9		3	112	61	58		11,076 15 6	138	960 14 6	74	
7	Rape		152	151	1	46	9	1	8						
8	Theft		15	15		1	1	1	1						
9	Abduction		1	4			1	4	2						
10	Causing miscarriage		9	8	1	3	6	1	1						
11	Criminal Breach of Trust		7	7			13	5	1						
12	Wrongful confinement		11	11		5	12	8	8						
13	Buying or disposing of stolen property		17	17		8	12	1	4						
14	Killing Luno		1	1		1	1	1	4						
15	Unnatural offences		10	11		1	5	26	14						
16	Mischief	1	19	20		12	40	5	4						
17	Grievous hurt	1	7	8		3	9	105	101			11		11	
18	Extortion	1	361	363		53	106								
19	Miscellaneous	2													
	TOTAL	5	670	671	4	115	334	218	216		11,076 15 6	149	960 14 6	85	

## STATEMENT T

Statement showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into and released from the Kerowla State Jail from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888

PERIOD OF SENTENCES	REMAINING ON 1ST APRIL 1887				ADMITTED DURING YEAR 1887-88				TOTAL				DIED AND RELEASED DURING THE YEAR						REMAINING ON 31ST MARCH 1888			
	Civil	CRIMINAL		Total	Civil	CRIMINAL		Total	Civil	CRIMINAL		Total	DIED	RELEASED		ESCAPED		Civil	CRIMINAL		Total	
		Male	Female			Male	Female			Male	Female			Male	Female	Male	Female					
Under 6 months	5	.	5	7	110	10	120	7	115	10	125			7	95	10			105	20	.	20
Above 6 months and under 1 year	6	.	6		16		16		22		22				13				13	9	.	9
Above 1 year and under 3 years	25	1	26		20	..	20		45	1	46	4			4				8	37	1	38
Above 3 years and under 5 years	3	.	3		.		.		3		3				2				2	1		1
Above 5 years and under 7 years					1	1	1	1		1	1	.									1	1
Above 7 years and under 10 years	1		1		.	.	.	.	1		1								.	1		1
Above 10 years and under 14 years					.	.	.	.		.	.								.			.
For life	10	5	15	.	1	.	1	1	11	5	16	1		..					1	10	5	15
Mad or insane prisoners	1	1	2		2	.	2	2	3	1	4	.		1	3	..			4			
TOTAL	51	7	58	7	149	11	160	7	200	18	218	5	1	7	117	10			133	78	7	85

N. C. MARTELLI, Major,  
Political Agent.

## STATEMENT U

*Comparative Statement of Price-Current of Principal Food-grains in the City of Keerowli during the years 1886-87 and 1887-88.*

MONTHS	1886-87								1887-88							
	Wheat		Barley		Jowar		Gram		Wheat		Barley		Jowar		Gram	
	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C
April	19	6	26	4	27	8	27	8	15	0	20	0	21	4	18	2
May	20	5	27	8	28	2	27	8	15	0	21	4	20	0	18	12
June	20	10	25	14	28	2	26	4	13	12	19	6	18	12	17	8
July	21	0	25	10	25	0	26	14	13	12	17	8	17	8	16	4
August	20	0	28	12	25	0	30	0	10	11	14	1	13	12	15	0
September	19	6	30	0	31	4	31	4	11	14	15	6	15	0	16	6
October	18	7	29	6	30	0	28	12	11	4	15	0	15	0	15	0
November	18	7	28	12	25	0	30	0	11	4	15	0	15	0	16	4
December	16	4	26	4	16	4	28	12	11	14	13	4	13	12	15	0
January	15	0	23	12	23	12	25	0	10	10	13	12	14	6	14	6
February	13	0	20	10	20	10	21	14	10	5	11	14	11	14	12	13
March	13	2	20	0	20	0	20	0	14	6	21	12	20	10	20	15

## STATEMENT V.

*Annual Statement of Rainfall at Dholepur for the year 1887-88*

MONTHS	Inches	Cents	REMARKS
April			
May		17	
June			
July	15	15	
August	15	34	
September	9	15	
October			
November		4	
December		6	
January		5	
February			
March			
TOTAL	39	96	

## STATEMENT W

*Return of Dholepur Schools for 1887-88, from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888*

No	HEADS	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS				Number of Teachers	Monthly Expenditure	Expenditure incurred during the year
		In English	In Persian	In Hindi	TOTAL			
1	Dholepur City School	19	34	28	81	6	108 4 0	1,299 0 0
2	Old Chaoni Branch School		16	16	32	2	18 0 0	216 0 0
3	Barī Tehsil School		41	19	60	2	22 8 0	270 0 0
4	Rajal hera Tehsil School		17	19	36	2	20 8 0	246 0 0
5	Kolari do			20	20	1	6 8 0	78 0 0
6	Baseri do			20	20	1	8 8 0	102 0 0
7	Angari do			28	28	1	5 8 0	66 0 0
	TOTAL	19	108	150	277	15	189 12 0	2,277 0 0

N C MARTELLI, Mayor,  
Political Agent.

## STATEMENT X.

*Annual Return of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Dholepur State for the year 1887-88*

No	NAME OF DISPENSARIES	Number of Servants employed	Out door Patients	IN DOOR PATIENTS						Annual Expendi- ture including salaries medicines &c	REMARKS
				Treated	Cured	Relieved	Discharged	Died	Remaining		
1	Dholepur Dispensary	8	10,710							1,982 15 0	
2	Rajakhera Dispensary	5	7,310							817 14 6	
3	Pari do	5	7,712							706 13 0	
4	Jail do	1		402	382		2	11	7	14 0 9	
	TOTAL	19	25,732	402	382		2	11	7	3,521 11 3	
5	Vaccinating operation	6	7,040	6,493	547					844 14 0	
				success ful	unsuc- cessful						
	GRAND TOTAL									4,366 9 3	

## STATEMENT Y

*Statement showing the Work performed by the Civil Courts of the Dholepur State during the Sambat year 1944 or A D 1887-88*

No	Name of Court	Description of Cases	Pending from last year	Instituted	TOTAL	Disposed of	Pending
1	Dholepur Council	Appeals	23	36	59	45	14
	Ditto	Original	37	142	179	149	30
2	Magistrate of Dholepur	Appeals	3	49	52	51	1
	Ditto	Original	1	57	58	57	1
3	Subordinate Courts	Ditto	48	534	582	542	10
	TOTAL		112	818	930	844	86

N C MARTELLI, *Mayor,*  
*Political Agent.*

## STATEMENT Z

*Statement showing the Work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Dholepur State during the Sambat year 1944 or A D 1887-88*

No	Name of Court	Description of Cases	Pending from last year	Instituted	TOTAL	Disposed of	Pending
1	Dholepur Council	Appeal	11	5	16	16	
	Ditto	Original	32	87	119	106	13
2	Magistrate of Dholepur	Appeal	1	1	2	2	
	Ditto	Original	0	902	911	907	4
3	Subordinate Courts	Ditto	48	1,273	1,321	1,303	18
TOTAL			101	2,268	2,369	2,334	35

## STATEMENT AA

*Statement showing the Work performed by the Revenue Courts of the Dholepur State during the Sambat year 1944 or A D 1887-88*

No	Name of Court	Description of Cases	Pending from last year	Instituted	TOTAL	Disposed of	Pending
1	Dholepur Council	Original	105	318	423	358	65
2	Settlement	Ditto	84	471	555	463	92
TOTAL			189	789	978	821	157

## STATEMENT BB

*Dholepur Jail Return for the Sambat year 1944 or 1887-88.*

No	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT	HINDUS					MUSALMANS					GRAND TOTAL
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	For life	2	1	.		3						3
2	" 17 years											
3	" 15 "											
4	" 14 "	2	1			3						3
5	" 12 "	1				1						1
6	" 10 "	3				3						3
7	" 8 "	2	1			3						3
8	" 7 "	7				7						7
9	" 6 "	3				3						3
10	" 5 "	6				6						6
11	" 4 "	3				3						3
12	" 3 "	5				5						5
13	" 2 "											
14	" 1 1/2 "						1	1				2
15	" 1 year	10	1			11	2				2	13
16	" 6 months											
17	Under 6 "											
TOTAL		63	4			67	3	1			4	71

N. C MARTELLI, Major,

Political Agent

## STATEMENT CC

*Comparative Statement of Prices-Current of the Principal Food-grains in the City of Dhulepur during the years 1886-87 and 1887-88*

MONTHS	1886-87				1887-88				REMARKS
	Wheat.	Barley	Jowar	Gram	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Gram	
	Sr Ch	Sr Ch	Sr Ch	Sr Ch	Sr Ch	Sr Ch	St Ch	Sr Ch	
April									
	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
May	•								
	•								
June	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	•								
July	•								
	•								
August	•								
	•								
September	•								
	•								
October	•								
	•								
November	•								
	•								
December	•								
	•								
January	•								
	•								
February	•								
	•								
March	•								
	•								

N C MARTELLI, Mayor,  
Political Agent.

## STATEMENT DD.

*Statement showing Liabilities of the Dholepur State on 31st March 1888*

Details	Amount
	<i>R   a   p</i>
Pay of Establishment	1,17,862 3 9
Karkhanas	29,920 7 3
Telegrams, &c	63 0 0
Military Miscellaneous	2,558 13 9
Dowra	7,501 9 6
Diet of Jail Prisoners	3,335 8 0
Canoongos and chowdhris	2,400 0 6
Salabadi	743 0 0
Contingencies of Dispensaries	213 15 6
Stationery	85 0 0
Mafi	1,18,785 14 9
Public Works	3,407 14 3
Printing of Forms, &c	444 0 0
Interest	33,141 15 6
Expenses incurred in repair of roads	2,983 9 0
Deposits	5,941 15 3
Old Loan of Seth Moolchand	7,55,500 0 0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,84,888 15 0</b>
New Loan of Seth Moolchand	5,04,500 0 0
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>15,89,388 15 0</b>

N C MARTELLI, *Major,*  
*Political Agent*





(5)

## HAROWTI AND TONK AGENCY REPORT FOR 1887-88.

No 31 A-P, dated Deoli, 30th April 1888

*From*—COLONEL J BIDDULPH, *Political Agent, Harowti and Tonk,**To*—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the States of the Harowti and Tonk Agency for the year 1887-88

## HEALTH

The general health throughout the year was good. In June a few cases of cholera occurred in Jehazpur, and in October fever was somewhat prevalent.

## RAINFALL AND CROPS

The rainfall of the year was above the average, especially in Tonk, as will be seen from the following table —

MONTHS	DEOLI		TONK		SHAHPURA	
	In	Cts	In	Cts	In	Cts
April 1887	.	02				29
May "		11				
June "	2	43	4	64	2	39
July "	16	08	27	21	9	51
August "	12	37	21	24	10	43
September "	2	51	3	08	1	71
October "		03	.			
November "		33	.	11		18
December "		07	.	21		04
January 1888		24		55		35
February "	1	17	1	25		47
March "		06	.	93	...	
TOTAL	35	12	59	22	25	37

The jowar and til crops were good, the mulka and cotton crops were bad, the grass crop, unusually abundant. The rabi crops have been unusually good, though much damage has been caused in some localities by heavy hail storms in February and March.

## PRICES

Prices have been unusually high throughout the year, and much suffering was experienced by the poorer classes, especially those living on fixed salaries, such as State sepoy and serving-men. In April and May an idea was prevalent among the grain-dealers that stocks had been unduly depleted by exports to Europe, and prices were rapidly raised in every district. In Bundi prices were kept down by the prohibition of export of grain grown in the State. In Tonk the lateness of the rains necessitated work simultaneously on the kharif harvest and on rabi ploughing, at a time when labour was difficult to procure owing to the prevalence of fever. No assistance could therefore be given by opening relief works, and the bunnias took advantage of the circumstance to enhance prices unfairly in October. The difficulty was met by the State retailing grain at a lower price than that ruling in the Bazar to all State servants in the receipt of pay at low rates. This kept prices steady until the jowar came into the market and broke up the combination among the bunnias. In Shahpura the Raj stores were opened to supply food at low rates, and seed corn to cultivators. At the end of March prices have improved greatly.

## MEENA KHERAR

The Kherar villages have been quiet during the year, and no dakaitis in which they have been concerned have been reported. The relaxation of the daily toll-call mentioned in last year's report has not been attended with any bad consequences.

The following table gives the number of births and deaths among the Meenas during the year —

	BOYS		GIRLS		TOTAL		REMARKS
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	
Miwar	51	16	53	29	104	45	Returns for June and September only received
Jaspur	1		1		2		
Bundi	10	13	11	8	33	21	

### INTERNATIONAL COURT

The work done by the Haroti Court of Vakils is shown in Tables I and II in Appendix A

### DEOLI DISPENSARY

Three thousand four hundred and eighty-nine out-patients and 123 in-patients were treated during the year against 3,302 out-patients and 112 in-patients in the previous year. The number of patients who avail themselves of treatment is steadily increasing.

Five hundred and ninety-nine vaccinations were performed during the year, of which 35 are reported to have been unsuccessful.

### THE DEOLI STATION

The state of wells has been greatly improved by the good rain that fell during the year.

### BUNDI

#### GENERAL

The Maharaja Raja enjoyed good health during the year though increasing age is telling on him, and he feels the winter cold. The heir-apparent had a dangerous illness in the autumn. He has been given authority in administrative matters, and is learning to interest himself in public affairs, but the Maharaja Raja still retains all important matters in his own hands.

In March His Highness addressed a letter to His Excellency the Viceroy, placing himself and all the resources of his State at the disposal of the Government of India for the defence of the N-W frontier.

#### RAINFALL AND CROPS

Directly the shortness of the rabi harvest became known an order prohibiting the export of all food grains grown in the State was issued by the Darbar. The result of this was most beneficial to the people of the State, in no part of Haroti have prices been so favourable to the poorer classes.

The rainfall was above the average. The kharif was not good. The rabi now being harvested would have been a good crop had there not been so much damage caused by hail.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH

Health has been good.

#### DISPENSARY

The new hospital, built in commemoration of the Jubilee, was occupied during the year. It is well-situated and is more suitable than the old building.

One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four patients were treated during the year at a cost of Rs2,251-12-3.

The vaccine operations amounted to ninety, of which seventy-two were successful.

#### JAIL

The average monthly number was 93. The management of the jail is very good.

#### CRIME AND POLICE

The existence of a gang of coiners who had carried on successful operations for four years past in Kotah was brought to light by the exertions of the Bundi Police.

Only one dāḥṭi occurred in which property amounting to Rs. 3,040 was carried off. The dāḥṭis were not apprehended. The additional Police arrangements mentioned last year are working well.

In November capital punishment by hanging was inflicted in a case of murder. Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes for the State are in course of preparation.

#### EDUCATION

There were 208 boys on the roll of the school at the capital during the year. Three of the district schools were closed during the year owing to the paucity of pupils. A new head master has been procured for the Bundi School.

#### PUBLIC WORKS

A causeway over the Mangli Nadi has been completed during the year under the superintendence of Mr. Miles, Executive Engineer, Kotah-Jhallawar. All the larger streams that cross the great Haroti road are now no longer impediments to traffic during the rains, but further work is still required to secure the Mej Nadi causeway which was somewhat damaged by the heavy floods of last year. As soon as this has been done the work on the smaller streams will be undertaken.

Fifteen chokis and three serais, not counting the special one erected for the Jubilee, have been constructed for the accommodation of travellers along the main Haroti road at a cost of Rs. 6,786. Others are in course of completion.

The pay of the new overseer has been raised to Rs. 50, and he appears to be giving satisfaction.

#### FINANCES

The financial statement for the year will be found in Appendix B.

#### THE KAPRAN CHIEF

The attitude of the Kapran Chief has been unsatisfactory. His aim is to assume a position of independence in all matters beyond the payment of tribute. He has attempted to levy customs on his own account, to adopt insignia and exercise jurisdiction as a separate Chiefship, and to exclude Bundi coinage from his estate. In January I visited Kapran, and told him that if he refused any longer to settle the claims on the estate, many of which have been in existence for some years, the Darbar would be forced to take measures to procure a settlement. In spite of this he refused to attend on the Darbar when summoned to Keshari Patan. The Darbar has consequently attached the Kapran village of Deikhara, which has had the desired effect of making the Chief attend at Bundi, and a settlement of the claims against Kapran is now in progress. The possession of the fort of Ratooda on the Chumbul, which is supposed to be impregnable, has a good deal to do with the attitude of successive Chiefs of Kapran towards the Darbar. When I visited the fort in January an attempt was made to prevent any Motamid of Bundi from accompanying me.

#### BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

An old dispute between Sunthali of Bundi and Singriampore of Omara, which threatened to become troublesome, was decided by Mr. Elias in favour of the latter. The decision has been appealed against.

The demarcation of the Bundi-Meywar border which has been proceeding for two years is still incomplete. This boundary which runs through hilly forest ground for the whole distance was laid down by the Survey Department in 1851. The pillars were however placed so far apart that encroachments have taken place between them. The maps furnished by the Survey Department are in possession of Bundi, but the Meywar copy cannot be found. The Motamids employed on both sides not being trained surveyors the work is retarded.

A dispute as to rights of wood cutting has arisen between Bundi and Anterda (Kotri of Kotah) within the last few months. The Anterda Chief has till now been on the most friendly terms with the Bundi Darbar, and when the dispute first arose the Maharao Raja expressed his belief that he could settle the matter with Anterda amicably if no intervention by the Kotah officials took place. In January, Syed Jafar Hossain of Kotah visited Anterda, and a Bundi Motamid was deputed to meet him, but no meeting took place owing apparently to some misrepresentations by persons desirous of preventing it. The dispute has now become aggravated.

#### LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

The following notes on land revenue administration in Bundi were compiled during my tour in the State last winter.

The State is divided into six *talukas*, as follows —

1 Gotia 2 Dehi 3 Gendoli

4 Patan 5 Silor 6 Hindoli

Formerly there were 10 talukas, but the number was reduced to 6 in 1886. Each taluka is under a Billehdar who receives Rs 20 to Rs 30 according to the size of the taluka. The Billehdar has civil jurisdiction in cases not exceeding Rs 100. He has no criminal powers. He has charge of all the revenue business of his taluka. Below the Billehdars are the patwaris, who have charge of one or more villages according to size. They receive monthly pay (Rs 8 to 10) from the State. The assessment is made at Bundi, and the district officials have no power to alter it.

The bigha is a square of 46 yards 9 inches, English measure. The assessment of unirrigated land varies from 2 annas to Rs 1-1-0 per bigha, of irrigated land from Rs 1 to 8 per bigha.

The Bundi yard is 27½ inches. The land revenue is taken in four equal instalments, viz.,

Katik Sudi Poonum  
Pos Sudi Poonum  
Phagan Sudi Poonum  
Jet Sudi Poonum.

### TONK.

His Highness's health has not been good during the year. In November he was prostrated by severe illness which for some time occasioned much anxiety. One son and one daughter were born to His Highness during the year.

In consequence of ill-health His Highness was obliged to abandon the intention of making a prolonged tour through the Malwa Parganas of the State as had been projected.

In February His Highness addressed a kharita to His Excellency the Viceroy, placing at the disposal of the Government of India his army and all the resources of his State, together with the swords of himself and his kinsmen for the defence of the North-West frontier against Russian aggression.

### GENERAL HEALTH

The general health of the people was good except in Sironj, where 195 deaths occurred from cholera.

### RAINFALL AND CROPS

The rainfall at Tonk was excessive, and much damage was done by tanks bursting. In the other parganas the rainfall was above the average. In Tonk, Alighur, and Nimbaheera the kharif crop was below the average, in Sironj good, and in Pirawa and Chabari excellent. The rabi in Tonk, Alighur, and Sironj was good, in Pirawa and Chabari excellent, and in Nimbaheera there has been a bumper harvest. Considerable damage was done by hail in February in some localities, especially in the Tonk Pargana.

### BOUNDARY DISPUTES

Di Stratton has been at work on the numerous disputes between Nimbaheera and Meywar since November, and has succeeded in settling a great number of cases.

Mr. Elias settled three disputes with Jaipur in the Tonk Pargana.

Captain Money has been at work on cases between Chabari and Gwalior, and Captain Butts was appointed at the end of March on the Sironj-Gwalior border.

### EXCHANGE OF VILLAGES

Nothing further has been done concerning the exchange of villages between Maroodan-gurh and Sironj. The exchange of the village of Karsode has been taken up, and negotiations with the Indore Durbar are now in progress.

### JUDICIAL

The judicial work has greatly improved during the year, and the working of the Munsiff's Courts in the parganas give satisfaction. Several Acts of a useful nature relating to the working of civil suits have been passed during the year, and the powers of each Civil Court have been defined. Hitherto the Shari Shari Court, or Court for administering the Shariat law, had been exempt from all supervision, it disposed both of civil and criminal suits and both Hindus and Mahomedans were amenable to it. It has now been placed under the supervision of the head of the Judicial Department, and its civil powers have been restricted to cases that cannot be dealt with by ordinary Courts. Its criminal powers as yet have not been touched. The Court has a bad reputation, 2,131 criminal and 2,235 civil cases were instituted in all the Courts of the State during the year.

## CRIME AND POLICE

Five daku cases were reported during the year in which property to the amount of Rs 40-12-0, besides wearing apparel and arms, was plundered. No lives were lost, but five persons were wounded. All the cases occurred since November, three in Sironj, one in Pnawa, and one in Tonk. Two of the Sironj cases were serious from the large number of daks concerned in each case, though the amount of property taken was not large. In the Tonk case the daks were apprehended. Capital punishment by beheading was inflicted in one instance for murder.

Measures have been instituted for the creation of a proper police force, but are not yet sufficiently advanced for a detailed report. Sahibzada Mahomed Khan has been appointed to the head of it, he has visited every part of the State during the cold weather, and his proposals are now under consideration. The Nizamia organization which was completely inefficient as a force will be broken up, and the efficient parts of it will be absorbed into the new police.

## JAIL

The new jail is well-managed by the Criminal Judge, Sahibzada Abdul Rahim Khan, brother to His Highness the Nawab, and will now compare favourably with the jail of any Native State in Rajputana. The following statement shows the number of prisoners in the new jail at the close of the year —

Sex	Life-prisoners	Various terms	Under trial	TOTAL
Men	23	68	7	97
Women	3	3	2	6
TOTAL	23	71	9	103

## DISPENSARY

The dispensary has worked well. Two hundred and ninety-five in-door and 16,116 out-door patients have been admitted during the year at an expense of Rs 2,430-10. A considerable extension of vaccination arrangements has been effected, under which 3,148 operations took place at an expense of Rs 574. The two women mentioned in last year's report as having been sent to the Agra Medical School were sent back to Tonk in October, the Principal having reported that they made no progress.

## EDUCATION

The Principal has been transferred to the State Council as Secretary.

The school continues to be well attended.

The girls' schools number 115 students.

## MAYO COLLEGE

Three boys were withdrawn, two of them being sent by their parents to the Agra College. One new boy, a Rajput, joined the College during the year.

## PUBLIC WORKS

The sum expended under this head during the year Rs 1294 amounted to Rs 32,694 distributed as follows —

	R
<i>Original works—</i>	
Buildings	18,707
Roads	1,263
Irrigation	700
<i>Repairs—</i>	
Buildings	4,922
Roads	1,891
Salaries, tools, &c	4,611
Miscellaneous	600

The expenditure fell short of the allotted sum, owing to the want of properly drawn up plans and estimates.

Mr. Noironha has been forced to retire owing to bad health, and was granted a gratuity of Rs 2,000. Mr. Damoda Chintaman from the Abu Public Works Office has been lent to the

State to take charge of the department. The total cost of the jail which was completed during the year amounts to Rs70,000. The new customs house office and a room for the State Council were constructed, the estimates for the current year are apportioned as follows—

	R
<i>Original works—</i>	
Buildings	23,400
Roads	3,700
Irrigation	6,000
<i>Repairs—</i>	
Buildings	11,525
Roads	4,800
Irrigation	100
Tools and plant	1,100
Establishment	3,456

### CUSTOMS

Under the new management the receipts exceeded the estimate by Rs31,864. A new tariff has been introduced in the Tonk Pargana, abolishing export and transit duties on all but five or six articles, and retaining only 35 articles subject to import duties. The duties thus remitted show an estimated loss to the State of Rs20,000 on the articles no longer liable, but the good results of the change are already apparent in the enhanced receipts on articles still liable to duty, and the loss will probably not exceed Rs12,000. It will probably take four or five years to bring the tariff into proper order, as the State cannot afford to undergo the loss that must first ensue on relinquishing all duties that require modification. The tariffs in other parganas are now under consideration.

### REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

The work is making satisfactory progress under Captain Pears, the survey of Nimbahera and Pirwa Parganas is complete, and operations are now going on in Chabra. No attempt has yet been made at settlement work, but in another month a three years' summary settlement will be undertaken by Captain Pears in Pirwa, where all the leases have fallen in.

### STATE COUNCIL

The Council commenced work on 15th May. It is constituted as follows—

#### *Vice-President*

Sahibzada Obeidulla Khan, C S I,—In charge of Land Administration, Izlre Ghaur Police, Jail, and general supervision of the Departments.

#### *Members*

- 1 — Sahibzada Ahmed Yun Khan,—In charge of Army, Forts and Magazines
- 2 — Babu Vinayek Rao,—In charge of the Treasury, Mint, Customs, Pay Office, and Public Works
- 3 — Mahomed Nujuff Khan,—In charge of the Judicial Administration
- 4 — Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan,—In charge of Printing Press, Municipality, Education, Forests and Boundaries

Syud Raschid-ud-din Ahmad has been transferred from the Principalship of the school to the post of Secretary to the Council.

The Council is both consultative and executive, and acts as a Court of Appeal. The work performed by the Council during the last 12 months has been extremely good. His Highness the Nawab has learnt to feel confidence in it, and it has also gained the confidence of the people. I cannot speak too highly of the way in which the Council has done its work. It has been a good deal hampered in dealing with current work by the amount of affairs that had accumulated, but these have now nearly all been disposed of. Several useful Acts and Regulations for the use of State officials have been issued, *viz*, a Stamp Act, a Court fees Act, a Registration Act, an Act defining the powers of Civil Courts, a Statute of Limitations, Jail Rules, Leave Rules and Customs Regulations, and Rules for the management of the debts of Members of the Khândan.

### KHANDAN DEBTS

The indebtedness of many of the Khândans had reached such a pitch as to be a serious drawback to the prosperity of the State, and in September last it became necessary to deal with it. The custom had grown up of procuring loans under parwanas from the Darbar and from the Prime Minister. Though these parwanas did not constitute a guarantee of the debt, the

Durban was to some extent pledged to assist in recovering payment. In many cases debts had been so recklessly contracted at a high rate of interest as to render repayment hopeless. A set of rules were drawn up under which owners of encumbered estates applying for relief can obtain State aid in compounding with their creditors under certain stringent conditions, the principal one being that the State shall receive all revenues of the encumbered estate until the debts are liquidated. Two of the family have applied for relief under these rules, and a third has compulsorily been placed under them. The scheme so far promises to work well and has had an indirect result in making both debtors and creditors who have not come under the rules more ready to come to terms with each other.

#### GENERAL.

The death of the political prisoner, Hakim Suiwan, was reported from Chunnar in March.

The arrangements for Meccah pilgrims made by Messrs Cook and Sons have induced a far larger number to go this year than have ever gone in previous years. The usual number is under 50. Since 1st March 237 have already started and others are preparing to go. They took with them upwards of Rs50,000 in cash.

#### FINANCES.

The estimates for the year F 1294 ending 31st August 1887 provided for a surplus of Rs2,32,871 on the current expenditure. The accounts show an actual surplus of Rs3,22,606, of this Rs2,47,075 has been devoted to liquidation of debts, and the remainder has gone to raise the treasury balance from Rs5,120 to Rs30,649. As has already been stated in various reports, there existed no real State treasury before this year, the whole of the State revenues being made over as soon as realized to the bankers who are the principal creditors of the State. Experience has shown that a cash balance of not less than Rs1,50,000 is required at the close of the financial year to carry on the administration without recourse to temporary loans. The repayments of debts out of cash balances were therefore larger to the extent of some Rs70,000 than the treasury could afford. As it is expedient that the State should be free from the liability of having temporary recourse to money-lenders whenever the cash balance runs low, it is proposed to borrow during the present year a sufficient sum estimated at Rs30,000, to bring the cash balance on 31st August 1888 up to the required minimum of Rs1,50,000 since the year's estimates provide for a closing balance of Rs1,20,831 only. In addition to this it is proposed to borrow sufficient to pay off small creditors, whose claims bear interest at a higher rate than that at which money can be borrowed, or who are willing to compound on terms favourable to the State. The sum thus required will be about Rs70,000. So that it is contemplated to borrow altogether about one lakh more. This, it is calculated, will place the accounts on a secure basis. The loan will not be completed till the close of the financial year, 31st August 1888, when the cash balance is known. The accounts for F 1294 and estimates for F 1295 are given in Appendix C.

#### DEBTS

The debts of the State amounted to Rs15,59,500 on 31st August 1886. On 31st August 1887, they were reduced to Rs12,52,773, and it is estimated that on 31st August 1888 they will be reduced to a little over Rs12,00,000, including the sum to be borrowed this year as above stated, for the purpose of raising the cash balance to a sum sufficient to render the treasury independent of temporary loans. Starting from this point it is estimated that the State can afford to assign one lakh and a half annually in future to the liquidation of debt and payment of interest. Only when the cash balance exceeds Rs1,50,000 at the close of the financial year will it be safe to increase the rate of liquidation. For the next three years no attempt to increase this rate of payment appears advisable.

#### SHAH PURA

##### GENERAL REMARKS

The Chiefship has prospered during the year. There have been no changes of importance in the Administration. The services of Munshi Ram Narain have been transferred by the Government of India to the Chiefship where he holds the post of Criminal Judge.

In November the favourite Rani of the Chief, a sister of the Chief of Mirkoodingh in Central India, died after a protracted illness. She leaves two sons and two daughters surviving. Her death was the cause of general mourning in Shahpura where she was much esteemed. In her memory the Chief has erected a Dhurmsala for travellers at a cost of Rs5,000, and an equal sum has been assigned to purchase land as a charitable endowment for giving food to poor strangers. Land has also been allotted to maintain the Dhurmsala. An institute for orphans in Shahpura is also being formed.



His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengurh paid a visit of condolence to Shahpura in November

In September the Rajadhiraj visited Udaipur on the occasion of the Dasser, and remained there a month

In January the Rajadhiraj visited the Camp of Exercise at Rupaheli, and was much gratified at his reception by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught

The Kamdar continues to do his work well. He is energetic and hardworking. Under his management the Chiefship has become most flourishing. The Rajadhiraj has notified his intention of raising the Kamdar's pay.

During November and December I made a prolonged tour in Shahpura and Kachola and satisfied myself of the prosperous condition of the people. Under the wise arrangement of spending yearly a fixed sum in the construction of tanks, the Phooliya Pargana will soon be one of the best protected districts against famine in Rajputana. With the exception of the agitators mentioned in last year's report the complaints of cultivators have entirely ceased. The chief method employed to disturb the people was to make them believe that the standard jarib had been shortened—a statement for which there does not appear to have been the slightest foundation.

The Jagirdars are still refractory on the question of "Chakri," and have shown signs of combining to resist the just demands of the Raj. During the long minority of the Chief the Chakri prescribed in their sanads was not enforced, and advantage is being taken of this to complain that the Chief is making abnormal demands on them. Every Jagirdar, however, who has complained to me has so far declined to produce the sanad by which the truth or falsehood of his contention would be proved.

Two Jagirdars have also given trouble by illegally assuming judicial powers in their Jagus and inflicting fines and imprisonment without permission of the Rajadhiraj.

#### RAINFALL AND CROPS

The rainfall was above the average. But as the monsoon did not set in till late, tanks were insufficiently filled in the beginning. Paddy-sowings were consequently restricted, while Indian-corn and cotton were injured by the heavy and continuous rain that fell in July and August. The loss thus caused was in some instances balanced by the jowar and til crops which were sown extensively and which yielded a good outturn. The rabi crops, with the exception of opium, which was damaged to some extent by hail storms in February and March, were excellent and yielded an outturn above the average.

Seven thousand three hundred and seventy-four bighas of new land were brought under cultivation during the year, while 2,210 bighas of old land were abandoned. The result of this has secured to the State a net increase of Rs. 289.

Owing to the partial failure of the Indian corn and the high prices prevailing since October, the Raj liberally assisted the cultivators with grain both for seed and for their subsistence.

#### HEALTH

The general health was good during the year. In September 10 cases of cholera occurred at the capital, of which 3 proved fatal. Small-pox appeared in the districts but did not assume the form of an epidemic.

#### DISPENSARY.

Four thousand one hundred and ninety-two patients received medical treatment at the dispensary during the year, the average daily attendance having been—

In door patients	.	.	.	373
Out door patients	.	.	.	533
Jail patients	.	.	.	489

The falling off in the number of patients treated during the year is ascribed to the diminution of diseases due mainly to climatic causes.

Eight hundred and forty-three vaccine operations were performed during the year, of which 84 were unsuccessful.

*Note*—The number of patients treated during 1896-97 was 6,145 instead of 26,145 as erroneously shewn. This excess was apparently caused by showing every person who attended the dispensary as a fresh patient.

## JAIL

The following table gives the number of prisoners during the year —

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT	In Prison on 1st April 1887	Imprisoned during the year	Released during year	In Prison on 31st March 1888
Life	1			1
From 5 to 11 years	1		1	
From 1 to 5 years	18	14	10	22
One year	9	8	9	8
Less than one year	17	66	71	12
TOTAL	46	88	91	43

The average daily number was 52.42 against 50 of last year. The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year, no cases of cholera or small-pox having occurred among them. The introduction of a machine for grinding corn provides against the necessity of employing women for such a purpose. I visited the jail in December on the occasion of my annual tour to Shahpura and found it in good order.

## CRIME AND POLICE

No serious depredations were committed in the Chiefship. Only one case of daktari occurred in the Phooliya Pargana in which property amounting to Rs. 32 was carried off. None of the dakaites, who were supposed to have been Sansias and Bhils, were arrested.

## JUDICIAL.

## CIVIL

There being no recognised procedure to guide the Courts in matters pertaining to Court-fees, &c., it was deemed expedient in the interests of the State and its subjects to do away with the old system under which orders and directions had to be issued by the Mahakma Khirs from time to time. All such orders and directions have consequently been consolidated and arranged in three separate Acts entitled the Civil Procedure, Stamp and Registration Acts, all of which have been printed in the Hindi language. The introduction of these Acts has simplified procedure.

The following tables show the work done by the Civil Courts during the year —

ORIGINAL SUITS	Pending on 1st April 1887	Instituted during the year	Pending on 31st March 1888
Over Rs. 1,000 in value	5	3	5
From Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000	4	1	5
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 500	93	42	43
Below Rs. 100	393	469	416
TOTAL	165	515	469

## Civil Appellate Court

	Pending on 1st April 1887	Instituted during the year	DISPOSAL			Pending on 31st March 1888
			Upheld	Modified	Reversed	
Appeals	9	2	2	2	1	6
Review of judgment	20	17	3	“	20	14
TOTAL	29	19	5	2	21	20



## THE FINANCES

Appendix D gives the actuals for Sambat 1913 ending with 5th July 1887 and the Budget Estimate for the subsequent year. Summarised, they are as follow —

<i>Actuals</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>p</i>
Opening balance on Assar Sudh 15th St 1912, A D 16th July 1886, excluding arrears					43,420	0	0
Receipts during the year	.				2,46,767	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>2,90,187</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Expenditure during the year	.	2,13,518	0	0			
Transferred to Khas Treasury	.	29,776	0	0	2,43,294	0	0
Balance in hand on Assar Sudh 15th St 1913, corresponding with 5th July 1887, including the arrears for the year					46,893	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>2,90,187</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<i>Budget Estimate</i>							
Receipts including opening balance					2,80,985	0	0
Expenditure including allotment for tanks		2,00,000	0	0			
Expected balance on Assar Sudh 19th St 1914 A D 23rd July 1888, including arrears for current year		8,0985	0	0	2,80,985	0	0

For the sake of comparison the income and expenditure of the Chiefship for the past fourteen years are given in Appendix E

## PUBLIC WORKS

The system of constructing new and repairing old tanks, commenced in 1884, is still adhered to, and the Raj continues to provide ₹20,000 annually for the purpose. During the year 21 tanks were repaired and constructed at a total cost of ₹18,897. In addition to this sum, ₹16,211 were expended on public buildings principally on the Nāhai Newas "Kothi."

## CUSTOMS

The income derived from this head during the year amounted to ₹21,166 against ₹18,171 in the previous year. The increase of ₹2,995 is said to be due partly to old arrears realized this year and partly to the increase in traffic.

## BAORIS

The total number of Baoris residing in the Chiefship is said to be 69. Of these 30 are in Khabla and 39 in jagu villages. All are carefully looked after, and none are allowed to leave their villages without a pass. Sufficient land has been granted for their maintenance, and bullocks have also been supplied by the Raj to such as have not the means to purchase them.

## SURVEY WORK

With a view to prevent boundary disputes and to acquire a correct knowledge of the extent and capacity of each village, effort is being made to train the more advanced pupils of the school for survey and settlement work. Three boys are said to have already acquired sufficient knowledge, one of whom is now engaged in surveying villages.

## APPENDIX A

TABLE I

*Statement showing the Working of the Harrow International Court of Talils during the year 1887-88*

AGENCY	Number of Cases pending at beginning of year	Number of Cases instituted during the year	TOTAL	Number of Cases disposed of during the year	Number of Cases pending at close of year	Total amount of claims	Total amount of Decrees awarded	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURTS						REMARKS	
								Remaining at close of year	Appeals during the year	TOTAL	Confirmed	Reversed	Reversed		Remaining
Harrowell and Fank International Court from 1st April 1887 to 1st March 1888	3	15	18	11	7	₹ 14,119 11 6	₹ 1,704 1 1	3	5	8	4	3		1	Stolen property recovered

APPENDIX A—*contd*

TABLE II

*Abstract Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Harowti and Tonk International Court of Vakils during the year 1887-88*

CRIMES	Number of Cases from 1st April to 31st March	REMARKS
<i>Against Persons</i>		
Murder .		
Assault with wounding		
<i>Against Properties</i>		
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances		
Do without „	2	
Gang robbery with and without aggravated circumstances		
Theft with aggravated circumstances .	1	
Do without „ .	1	
Cattle lifting	6	
Premeditated Dakari		
Arson		
Burglary .		
Counterfeit coining .		
Poisoning .		
Miscellaneous	1	
TOTAL	11	

HAROWTI AND TONK, }  
*Dated Deoli* 1888 }

## APPENDIX B

*Actuals of Receipts and Disbursements of the Bundi State for Sambat year 1943*

No	Particulars	Amount	No	Particulars	Amount
		<i>₹</i>			<i>₹</i>
I	Land Revenue	5,05,200	I	His Highness's personal and family expenses	38 450
III	Zillah Billah	1,22,162	II	Charity	20,240
IV	Subah and Chanthan	25,205	III	Troops	89,320
	Miscellaneous	23,776	IV	Officials	63 654
			V	Stables and other establishments	62,541
			VI	"Havali" or menial establishment	62,924
			VII	Tribute	1,26 877
			VIII	Miscellaneous	27,100
			IX	Extraordinary	72,530
				TOTAL	5,63,666
	TOTAL	6,76,343		Balance	12,677
				TOTAL	6,76,343

## APPENDIX C

*Receipts of the Tonk State for Fash 1294 ending 31st August 1887, and Estimate for Fash 1295 ending 31st August 1888*

No	HEADS	F 1294		Estimate, F 1295
		Estimate	Accounts	
		R	R	R
I	Land Revenue .	8,65,000	8,71,075	8,82,700
II	Assessed taxes	13,760	15,820	15,200
III	Customs	1,42,370	1,74,234	1,55,000
IV	Stamps	11,700	15,761	16,000
V	Law and Justice	16,270	10,788	13,000
VI	Mint .	400	331	1,000
VII	Nazzerand	51,000	50,413	42,000
VIII	Abkari . . .	5,300	6,201	6,500
IX	Miscellaneous	46,000	60,691	53,000
X	Salt compensation	21,000	10,000	31,500
XI	*Interest			3,000
XII	Deposits		10,431	15,610
XIII	Advances recoverable .			17,000
XIV	Recoveries on account of loans .	.		2,000
	Opening cash balance	5,120	23,258	80,649
	GRAND TOTAL	11,77,920	12,52,036	13,34,159

*Expenditure of the Tonk State for Fash 1294, ending 31st August 1887, and Estimate for Fash 1295, ending 31st August 1888*

No	HEADS	F 1294		Estimate F 1295
		Estimate	Accounts	
		R	R	R
I	Allowances	2,55,258	2,47,995	2,67,434
II	Army	2,43,771	2,31,550	2,44,383
III	State charges	1,73,481	1,68,160	1,79,863
IV	Civil Service	2,18,919	1,97,953	2,39,957
V	Public Works .	48,500	32,691	51,081
VI	Survey and Settlement .		28,937	45,000
VII	Deposits refunded		11,892	15,610
VIII	Advances		5,131	17,000
IX	State debts		2,47,075	1,50,000
	Closing cash balance	2,37,991	80,649	1,20,831
	GRAND TOTAL	11,77,920	12,52,036	13,34,159

## APPENDIX D

*Receipts and Disbursements of the Shohpura State for Sambats 1943 and 1944*

Revenue	Sambat 1943	Sambat 1944	Expenditure	Sambat 1943	Sambat 1944
	R	R		R	R
Treasury balance in hand	43,420	46,893	Tribute .	15,697	16,000
Land Revenue	1,53,612	1,63,000	Personal and family expenses	20,937	21,000
Arrears .	5,107	1,63,000	Stable and Elephants .	28,071	25,700
Customs	21,166	19,000	Grasses .	2,469	3,000
Abkari	5,293	5,200	Gardens .	3,865	3,000
Jagirdars	14,532	14,532	Civil Establishment	23,415	21,563
Patel and Patwari cess	3,671	3,600	Troops and Police .	25,541	25,500
Chowkidari cess	2,283	2,275	Buildings and Roads	15,172	5,000
Judicial	12,112	12,000	Tanals .	17,167	20,000
Salt compensation	5,362	5,100	Jail .	1,670	1,700
Miscellaneous	23,631	9,085	Education .	1,624	1,800
			Dispensary	1,916	2,000
			Charity and pension	6,768	7,100
			Grants .	4,239	2,500
			Guests and festivals	8,385	6,750
			Furniture and ornaments	6,576	5,500
			Travelling	6,811	9,000
			Family Insurance Fund	2,000	2,000
			Miscellaneous	20,845	15,887
			Transferred to Khans Treasury	29,776	
			Balance in Treasury	46,893	80,985
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,90,187</b>	<b>2,80,985</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,90,187</b>	<b>2,80,985</b>

## APPENDIX E

*Receipts of the Shabpuia Chiefship from 1874-75 to 1897-88, inclusive*

No	Heads	1871-72	1872-73	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	14 months, 1880-1881	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85	11 months 1885-86	1886-87	1887-88
I	Land revenue	R 1,27,636	R 1,32,215	R 1,20,625	R 1,21,224	R 1,51,614	R 1,55,184	R 1,59,664	R 1,76,720	R 1,35,179	R 1,74,569	R 1,38,558	R 1,67,475	R 1,55,957	R 1,58,719
II	Customs	17,599	18,601	14,654	14,466	19,959	18,200	18,501	19,071	13,148	13,836	18,938	17,125	18,171	21,166
III	Abkani	1,553	1,425	2,981	1,581	2,108	2,887	2,618	2,780	3,298	3,880	4,099	4,251	5,121	5,298
IV	Jagirdars' tribute	13,918	15,249	16,622	13,825	16,978	16,215	16,274	16,274	15,573	14,250	14,621	14,531	14,532	14,532
V	Patel and Patwari cess	"	3,720	2,183	1,885	3,388	3,836	3,816	3,939	4,035	3,800	3,212	3,336	3,633	3,674
VI	Chowkidari cess	"	1,287	1,537	1,344	2,254	1,972	2,723	2,308	2,289	2,296	2,290	2,291	2,262	2,283
VII	Judicial .	8,817	5,366	6,815	4,265	3,557	5,210	6,721	12,349	9,566	14,270	13,570	11,190	11,152	12,102
VIII	Salt compensation								.		7,256	5,004	5,043	5,430	5,362
IX	Miscellaneous	15,332	7,006	7,680	45,930	12,780	9,491	18,841	13,363	13,238	10,390	19,050	12,796	11,008	23,631
		Details imperfect	Pandit Sheo Shanker appointed Khamdar 16th Feb ruary 1876			Kamdar—Pandit Mohan Krishen					New Kamdar, Babu Ram Je Wan appointed 1st July 1884				
	TOTAL	1,81,889	1,84,869	1,73,097	2,01,520	2,12,638	2,13,028	2,20,738	2,46,807	1,96,266	2,44,547	2,19,342	2,38,041	2,48,983	2,90,187





(6)

## ULWAR AGENCY REPORT FOR 1887-88.

No 220 P, dated Ulwar, 21st April 1888

*From*—COLONEL H P PRACOCK, *Political Agent, Ulwar,**To*—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana*

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Ulwar Political Agency for the year 1887-88

Surgeon P. D. Pank held charge of the Agency during my absence on privilege leave to England from August to November, and carried on the duties very satisfactorily

## COUNCIL

2 It has been found necessary to add new members to the Council which, already weak in numbers, was rendered more so by the death in August last of Thakur Baldeo Singh, paternal uncle to His Highness the Maharao Raja. The newly-appointed members are Munshi Hira Lal, late Deputy Collector, and Sheikh Mahomed Wajid Ali, late Foujdar, and they have been specially trusted with the Revenue and Criminal work coming before the Council. These appointments are good and should go far to strengthen the Council.

## JUDICIAL

## CIVIL

3 The total number of cases disposed of was 3,759 involving Rs. 35,855, against 4,657 involving Rs. 47,030 in the preceding year. There were 197 decisions appealed against, 75 per cent of which were upheld.

## CRIMINAL

4 The number of cases investigated was 4,602 involving 5,224 persons, against 4,419 involving 5,215 persons in the preceding year.

Of the 5,224 persons brought to trial, 2,506 were acquitted and discharged, 7 were transferred, 2,674 were convicted and punished as follows—

Imprisoned	391
Fined	1,555
Whipped	93
Expelled from the State	7
Dismissed from service	2
To furnish security	626
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,674</b>

and 37 remained on trial at the end of the year.

## HEINOUS OFFENCES

Resaldar Bahadur Jamaluddin Beg, commanding the cavalry, was murdered in October last. For months no trace of the culprit or culprits could be found. A sowar has lately confessed to the deed and is at present undergoing trial.

The Darbar return shows a case of culpable homicide, in which two of the accused were sentenced to imprisonment for life, and two to imprisonment for seven years each.

No cases of sati, infanticide, or attacks on the Government mails have been reported.

Two cases of daktari are reported, the property stolen was of small value. Three of the accused were sentenced, two to 5, and the third to 2 years' imprisonment.

The following table shows the number of cases of theft brought to notice during the last three years—

YEAR	THEFT OF PROPERTY			THEFT OF CATTLE		
	No. of Cases	Value stolen	Value recovered	No. of Cases	Value stolen	Value recovered
		R	Rs		R	R
1885	1,030	14,065	4,057	990	15,169	10,712
1886	1,096	16,469	5,670	1,016	17,117	14,785
1887	1,253	17,208	4,327	1,114	19,020	13,972

There is no reason to believe that the increase in the number of cases during the year under report is due to lax administration, on the contrary it may be due to increased activity whereby more offences are brought to notice

Moulvi Dilwar Ali has succeeded Sheikh Mahomed Wajid Ali in the Criminal Court. He is an excellent official, and was instrumental in finding a clue to the murder of the Resaldar

### RAILWAY JURISDICTION

5 Altogether 7 cases involving 13 persons were tried by the Political Agent—

Of theft	3
Of dakkati	1
Of defrauding the Railway Company	3
	<hr/> 7
Of the accused—	
Were fined	3
Were sentenced to imprisonment for two years each	5
Six months each	2
Two weeks each	2
Was acquitted	1
	<hr/> 13

### EDUCATION

#### STATEMENT A

6 There are 100 schools for boys, classified as follows—

High School	1
Thakur School, to which sons of Thakurs alone are admitted	1
Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools	2
Vernacular Middle Schools	16
Vernacular Primary Schools	80
	<hr/> 100

There are 15 schools for girls in which reading, writing, arithmetic, and needlework are taught. Three girls from the Ulwar Female High School are studying medicine at Agra at the expense of the State, and the Principal of the Agra Medical School reports that one of these girls, "Sugna Bai," stood first at the last examination. The average monthly number of scholars during the year has been 5,402 (boys 4,952, girls 420) against 5,321 (boys 4,948, girls 373) of the previous year. Much sickness (cholera and fever), of which many schoolboys died, prevailed during four months of the year under report. The percentage of schools to the number of towns and villages is 6.59, that of scholars to population of school-going age 10.27.

Two students from the High School went up for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University and both passed. The District Schools are divided into two circles for convenience of inspection. Inspectors make four inspections annually of their respective circles.

His Highness makes it a rule to employ in his State, whenever possible, Ulwar schoolboys. During the year 26 boys and 2 girls have obtained employment. Cricket has taken firm root in Ulwar, and is much encouraged by His Highness, who has granted funds for this purpose.

Two Ulwar boys are studying at the Forest School, Dehra Dun, at the expense of the State, and will eventually be employed in the State.

Colonel Walter, Agent to the Governor-General, during his visit to Ulwar, distributed the prizes to the High School, Mrs. Percock distributed prizes to the girls' school.

Lala Kunj Behari Lal, Inspector of Schools, has taken much interest in his work, and as I anticipated his appointment has proved a success. He visits every school in the State once in a year. The ready help given by His Highness in the cause of education bodes well for the future of this branch of the administration.

There are ten Mission Schools in the State giving education to over 600 pupils. The Anglo-Vernacular Mission School in Ulwar is very popular and numbers 286 pupils.

#### • MAYO COLLEGE.

Including the Raja of Nimrana, there are three Ulwar boys at the Mayo College. At present the eligible boys are too young, but in a year or so five or six boys will be old enough to join this College.

His Highness has presented Rs2,000 for an annual gold medal prize

### PUBLIC WORKS

7 The total expenditure upon Public Works was Rs1,87,340, and incurred upon buildings, roads, bunds, and workshops. Full particulars will be found in the separate report under this head to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department.

### SANITATION

8 Surgeon P. D. Pank has now charge of the city conservancy, and his energy in this direction will greatly benefit the capital. In the districts the sanitary condition of villages is perhaps improving, but there is as yet very little marked progress. Tehsildars have orders to use their influence in fostering village conservancy.

### HEALTH AND DISPENSARIES

9 During the year a severe outbreak of cholera occurred. Among the victims were Thakur Buldeo Singh, Member of Council, and Rutlam Moharam of Ulwar. Full particulars of this epidemic have been given in the Agency Surgeon's reports already submitted. The Ulwar Dispensary has been much improved, for which great credit is due to Dr. Pank. Three Jubilee Dispensaries are under construction in the District, and the Female Jubilee Hospital at the capital is nearly completed. Miss Smith, the lady doctor, is working hard and steadily gaining the confidence of all.

### HARVESTS

10. The *rabi* of 1886-87 was, owing to frost, rust, and high winds, considerably below the average.

*Kharif of 1887*—This crop was in nearly every district exceedingly poor. There was no want of rain, in fact, the fall (30 inches 54 cents) was much above the average, but very inopportune. Then, again, an epidemic of cholera broke out which interfered much with agricultural operations.

*Rabi of 1887-88*—The prospects of this crop are most encouraging, and it promises to be very far above the average, and to compensate in a great measure for the very bad *kharifs*.

### NEW SETTLERS

11 During the year 940 cultivators have settled in the State, of these 154 left the State some years ago, and the remainder are from neighbouring States. Every reasonable assistance is afforded to new settlers.

### TAKAVI ADVANCES

12 No reasonable request for an advance is ever refused, nor is this indulgence often abused. Some 95 new wells and 6 bunds have been constructed by the aid of advances which have amounted to Rs21,451. His Highness is thoroughly alive to the advantages of all irrigation schemes. During the last few years, some hundreds of new wells have been constructed, the benefit of which will be fully realized in contending with famine.

### PRICES CURRENT

13 The prices of food-grains have ruled much higher than in the two preceding years (Statement B).

### SALT

14 The average retail price of salt was 13  $\frac{1}{8}$  seers per rupee.

Three trivial cases of illicit manufacture of salt earth, were brought to the notice of the *Daibar* and the offenders were promptly punished.

## FINANCE

(Statement C)

15 This statement gives the actuals for 1885-86, the estimates and actuals for 1886-87, and the estimates for 1887-88

The subjoined abstract shows that the very satisfactory financial position of the State is being maintained —

	1885-86	1886-87	1887-88
	R	R	R
Income	25,16,146	25,29,370	25,19,818
Expenditure	18,92,600	19,12,170	20,44,619
Surplus	6,23,526	6,09,200	5,25,199
Cash balance	20,15,280	22,68,416	8,077 6
TOTAL	45,34,426	47,97,786	33,97,013

## RAILWAY FENCE

16 The line running through the Ulwar territory still remains unfenced

## JAIL

17 The daily average number of prisoners was 360, and of such 818. There were 20 deaths giving a mortality of 66.66 per 1,000 against 52.60 of previous year. The increase is chiefly due to cholera, which, the Superintendent considers, was brought from outside.

The expenditure of the jail amounted to Rs 10,256 and the earnings to Rs 4,562. The jail is in first rate order, and does great credit to Mr. George Heathcote, the Superintendent.

## TOURS

18 The Political Agent spent sixty days on tour and visited every district. His Highness accompanied him for part of the time, and with his own hands laid the foundation stone of a Jubilee Dispensary at Luchmanguri. The people are well cared for, happy and contented, and but few complaints reached the Political Agent.

The District officials are now nearly all good and active men, and interest themselves in the welfare of the State.

## MISCELLANEOUS

19 His Highness the Maharaja Raja received the thanks of the Government of India for his loyal offer of assistance in the defence of the Empire. His Highness sent representatives to Ajmere to discuss the question of expenses on the occasion of marriages and funerals, and was very glad to do so, for he is fully alive to the evil of these expenses. Any arrangement by which these expenses are brought within reasonable bounds will be hailed in Rajputana.

Pandit Birj Nath has been appointed Deputy Collector in the place of Munsif Hira Lal, appointed to Council. The post is an important one and there is every reason to believe that the newly appointed man will prove a success.

The Carabimiers passed two days in the Ulwar territory en route to Mhow, and by the orders of His Highness received their supplies free. The Commanding Officer acknowledged this courtesy.

## NIMRANA

20 The rainfall was 26 inches 20 cents, or 10 inches 14 cents above that of the previous year.

## HARVEST

The rabi of 1886 promised to be above the average, but frost did much damage to this crop.

The kharif of 1887 suffered from excessive rain, and the outturn was consequently poor.

The sum of R 1,096 was expended on Public Works as follows —

	R
Tehsil buildings	630
Repairs of wells	229
Repairs of houses	237
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,036</b>

### FINANCE

(Statement D)

An abstract of the statement of the accounts showing the receipts and disbursements for 1886-87 and estimates for 1887-88 is given below —

	1886-87		1887-88
	Estimates	Actuals	Estimates
	R a p	R a p	R a p
Income	31,931 0 0	33,354 15 7	33,831 0 0
Expenditure	22,499 0 0	19,352 0 0	21,151 0 0
Surplus	9,432 0 0	14,002 15 7	12,680 0 0
Cash balance	17,107 0 0	17,107 6 2	31,110 5 9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,539 0 0</b>	<b>31,110 5 9</b>	<b>43,760 5 9</b>

R10,000 were invested this year in Government four per cent paper, making a total investment of R30,000 in this loan.

### JUDICIAL

Four civil and 43 criminals cases were inquired into and disposed of

### HEALTH

Cholera and fever prevailed for some time, but few people died

The Rajah of Nimrana is making good progress at the Mayo College

Babu Gulab Singh, the Kamdar of Nimrana, has taken up a better appointment in Bikanir. He was a great loss, but I could not stand in his way when better employment offered. He has been succeeded at Nimrana by Lala Ram Kuar, who gives every promise of doing well.

LIST OF STATEMENTS ATTACHED TO THE ANNUAL  
REPORT FOR 1887-88.

- A. Educational Statements 7.
- B Comparative Statement of Prices Current.
- C. Financial Statement, Ulwar
- D       Ditto       Nimrana

## STATEMENT A

## EDUCATIONAL GENERAL TABLE No I

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Ulwar State during the official year 1887-88

[ For details see General Table No III ]

AREA AND POPULATION			PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS										PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS		Grand Total	Percentage of
Total area in square miles	Number of Towns* and Villages	Population	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION				SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL		Total of Public Institutions	Advanced	Elementary		
			Arts Colleges	Pro- fessional Colleges	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Training Schools	All other special Schools								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Institutions to number of towns and villages 578	
3,021	Towns Villages TOTAL	Males Females TOTAL	Institutions { For Males For Females TOTAL			20	4	11	80	100	15	115	15	81		
3,021	Towns Villages TOTAL	Males Females TOTAL	Scholars { Males Females TOTAL			2,179	2,826	91		115	115		5,005	659	Male scholars to male population of school-going age + 915	
3,021	Towns Villages TOTAL	Males Females TOTAL	Scholars { Males Females TOTAL			219	221	3,050		100	115		413	1027	Female scholars to female population of school-going age + 912	

\* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. † A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.  
† The population of school-going age is taken at 16 per cent of the whole population.

ULWAR,  
The 10th April 1888

KUNJ BEHARI LAL,  
Inspector of Schools



STATEMENT A—cont.

GENERAL TABLE No II

EDUCATIONAL GENERAL													
Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Uttar State for the official year 1897-98													
TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION													
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION													
TOTAL													
1 INSTITUTIONS													
For Males													
For Females													
TOTAL													
2 (a) * Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2 17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction													
(b) Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2 17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction													
(c) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2 17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction													
(d) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2 17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction													
3 + AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—													
DEPARTMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS { Cost to Provincial Revenues													
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds													
TOTAL COST													



STATEMENT A—continued  
EDUCATIONAL TABLE No III  
*Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Union State for the official year 1887-88*

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS												REMARKS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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	Maintained by the Department			Maintained by the Local Fund or Municipal Board			Maintained by Native States			Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Board																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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[illegible]



*Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Ukwar State for the official year 1887-88*

[illegible]



[illegible]

**I** Fractions of a rupee are to be omitted

I Fractions of a rupee are to be omitted

II If the income of any school maintained by the Department or by Local or Municipal Board exceeds the expenditure the return of Government or Local or Municipal expenditure should be reduced accordingly the income and the expenditure of the school being thus equalised. If in such schools the income from fees or other private sources alone exceeds the expenditure the excess income and the sources from which it is derived should be shown in the column of *Income*

III If the income of any aided school exceeds the expenditure the excess should be proportionately deducted from the sub heads of endowments subscriptions and other sources or if the receipts from those sources are insufficient from the head of

IV In calculating the expenditure on Provincial Revenues or any other Fund all payments or contributions from Fees or other sources credited to that Fund should be deducted. Such payments should be shown "as expenditure under the sub-heads to which they belong."

The expenditure under University Direction and Inspection should be shown only in column 7 and its sub-divisions and not in the preceding columns.

Schools should be shown as part of the expenditure in those schools not under the head of Scholarships

VI The expenditure on supplies held in inventory should be included in column 7d The expenditure entered in column 7d should be included in column 7e

KUNJ BEHARI LAL,  
*Inspector of Schools*





[ Unaided { English Vernacular	4	219	42		354	10	10	687	30	30	717	592	41	41	138	138	2,623	219	219
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	21	2,398			42	10	364		30	30	717	592	41	633	138	1,086	2,623	219	2,842
PRIMARY SCHOOLS																			
For Boys { Departmental Local Fund Municipal Native States Aided Unaided	80	2,826						628			628	630		630	1,744	1,744	3,002		3,002
TOTAL	80	2,826						628			628	630		630	1,744	1,744	3,002		3,002
For Girls { Departmental Local Fund Municipal Native States Aided Unaided	11	224							46	46	46		51	51	127	127		224	224
TOTAL	11	224							46	46	46		51	51	127	127		224	224
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS	91	3,050						628	46	46	674	630	51	681	1,871	1,871	3,002	224	3,226
GRAND TOTAL	115	5,448	42		354	10	364	1,315	76	1,391	1,222	92	1,514	2,692	2,937	5,623	443	6,066	

NOTE.—The number of girls shown in this Table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and III

Mixed Schools should be entered as Boys' Schools or Girls' Schools according as the number of boys or girls is greater

ULWAR,

The 10th April 1888

KUNJ BEHARI LAL,  
Inspector of Schools



3 LMS  
 { First MB  
 4 { First LMS

Engineering—

1 MCE  
 2 BOD  
 3 LCE  
 4 First LCE

SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION

Matriculation

{ Boys  
 { Girls  
 { English  
 { Vernacular

Public Service Certificate Examination

SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION

1 Training School Examination for Masters

{ Upper  
 { Lower

2 Training School Examination for Mistresses

{ Upper  
 { Lower

3 School of Art Examination

4 Vernacular Medical Examination

5 Examination in Engineering

6 Examination in Surveying

7 Industrial School Examination

NOTE.—Any other special examination such as the intermediate or other examinations of the Punjab University should be added to this list

ULWAR,

The 10th April 1888

KUNJ BEHARI LAL,  
 Inspector of Schools



PRIMARY SCHOOLS		TOTAL	
For Boys or Girls			
SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL, SPECIAL	Schools for Special Instruction		
	Training Schools for Masters		
	Training Schools for Mistresses		
	Schools of Arts		
	Law Schools		
	Medical Schools		
	Engineering and Surveying Schools		
	Industrial Schools		
	Other Schools		
	TOTAL		
SCHOOLS	Inspection		
	Arts Colleges		
	Professional Colleges		
	Secondary Schools		
	Primary Schools		
Scholarships held in	Special Schools other than Training Schools		
Buildings			
Furniture and apparatus (Special Grants only)			
Miscellaneous			
TOTAL			
GRAND TOTAL			

1 The sum of the Expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 3 of General Table IV

11 The sum of the Expenditure in columns 10 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in 76 and 7c respectively of General Table IV and the Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure of Native States should be excluded

STATEMENT B

Comparative Statement of Prices-Current of the Principal Food-grains in the Town of Ulwar for the years 1885-86, 1886-87, 1887-88, and 1887-88

MONTH	1885-86				1886-87				1887-88			
	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Gram	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Gram	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Gram
April	21 7	32 2½	37 0	33 1	21 0	31 6	25 9	31 4	16 11	23 5	20 8	22 2½
May	22 5	30 7½	36 0	30 10	21 10	29 11½	24 6	29 1	17 5½	23 12	20 8	22 6½
June	22 2	29 3	31 10½	28 10½	20 7	28 2½	23 0	28 3	17 0	22 12½	17 10½	21 9½
July	20 10½	28 2½	29 3	28 7½	20 7	27 11	23 0	27 12½	16 1½	21 5	16 12	19 12
August	22 11	32 2½	34 2	32 1½	20 10½	30 2	23 0	30 1	15 0	20 6	17 0	21 5
September	23 4½	34 9	36 1	34 6½	20 1½	30 0	29 11½	30 1½	14 4	17 14½	17 13	21 2½
October	23 12	35 11	34 5½	33 8	19 1	28 4½	27 6	29 9	13 9½	17 10½	19 11	20 15½
November	22 6	32 2	31 10½	31 10	18 9	27 1	27 14½	27 6½	12 13½	16 3	17 8	18 15
December	22 11	32 9	28 8	32 9½	17 7	26 0	26 6	27 3	12 5½	15 5½	17 6½	18 4
January	22 8½	32 9½	27 4½	33 6	15 11	24 10	25 14½	25 2½	12 0	15 3	17 7	17 3
February	21 6½	31 2½	25 4	33 0	14 6½	22 8½	20 12½	23 8	12 1½	15 2	16 15	17 10½
March	20 11½	30 14½	26 0	32 14	14 13½	22 8½	20 8	23 9	13 7½	17 13	18 11½	18 15
AVERAGE OF 12 MONTHS	22 2½	31 12½	31 7	32 3	18 11½	27 5½	24 11½	27 12½	14 6½	18 11	18 13	20 1

H P PLACOCK, Colonel,  
Political Agent

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STATEMENT C.

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Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sambat years 1942 and

	1896 86		1896 87				1897 88	
	Actuals		Estimates		Actuals		Estimates	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
<b>I—LAND REVENUE</b>								
1 ARREARS	10,865		10,000		8,618		6,000	
Current Revenue	19,46,277		19,97,000		19,28,304		19,87,400	
	19,57,142		20,07,000		19,36,922		19,93,100	
2. GARDENS	13,619		15,000		14,480		14,112	
3 CANALS	20,468		20,000		18,886		20,270	
4 FOREST DUES—								
Camel grazing	1,299		1,300		1,291		1,300	
Bamboos	2,286		2,300		2,925		3,216	
Gurbkaptani .	5,362		5,500		5,637		7,000	
	8,937		9,100		9,853		11,516	
5 TRIBUTE	18,224		18,000		16,554		18,000	
6 GRASS LANDS—								
Farohi	13,593		13,000		14,971		13,500	
Bagarbach	265		250		271		275	
	13,858		13,250		15,242		13,775	
7 STONE QUARRIES	1,495		1,600		1,939		1,700	
8 MISCELLANEOUS—								
Talbana	2,069		2,100		1,815		1,800	
Miscellaneous	7,757		8,000		7,653		7,700	
	9,226		10,000		9,468		9,500	
	20,05,000		20,94,050		20,23,341		20,82,271	
<b>II—SEWAI JAMMA</b>								
9 CUSTOMS	1,25,000		1,25,000		1,25,000		1,25,000	
10 ABEKARI	5,196		5,300		5,304		5,400	
11 COPPER MINES	235		200		75		100	
12 JUDICIAL—								
Fines	12,600		13,000		13,237		13,000	
Fees, Civil Court	14,872		15,000		14,078		15,000	
Stamp	7,639		7,000		8,207		8,000	
	35,111		35,000		35,522		36,000	
13 IRON FURNACES	3,082		4,300		2,380		3,045	
14 INTEREST, &c	88,522		1,10,000		1,15,944		1,16,000	
15 SAVING OF PAY	40,050		16,000		41,372		70,000	
16 NAZURH	2,967		3,500		3,048		3,000	
17 ADVANCES RECOVERED—								
Tuccavee	31,217		30,000		55,481		30,000	
Miscellaneous .	60,583		80,000		51,516		70,000	
	91,800		1,10,000		1,06,997		1,00,000	
18 MISCELLANEOUS—								
Post Office	2,337		2,000		2,701		2,300	
Jail	2,675		3,000		3,151		3,000	
Cattle Farms	4,231		4,200		4,063		4,200	
Miscellaneous	23,226		21,000		28,156		21,000	
	32,469	4,24,432	30,200	4,39,500	38,071	4,73,672		
Carried over	...	21,68,001		25,33,550				

## MENT C

1943 (A D 1885 86 and 1886-87) and the Budget Estimates for Sambat 1944 (A D 1887-88)

	1885-86		1886-87				1887-88	
	Actuals		Estimates		Actuals		Estimates	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
<b>1 PALACE EXPENDITURE—</b>								
Khawas Chelas	38,434		35,735		40,210		35,118	
Kitchen	27,051		27,500		24,137		25,000	
Mahā Sigha	16,748		16,000		17,625		18,000	
Shikarkhana	14,625		13,000		13,849		18,001	
Thoshikhana	85,208		80,000		71,164	-	80,000	
Palkikhana	3,262		3,300		3,215		3,300	
Sillakhana	3,813		4,000		9,101		9,000	
Mashakhana	1,092		1,200		898		1,000	
Wrestlers	1,282		1,282		1,282		1,282	
Bartankhana	975		600		705		762	
Icepots	2,203		2,300		2,254		2,300	
Harkaradeohi	7,394		7,400		7,250		7,300	
Gunjankhana	1,150		1,686		1,680		1,695	
		2,03,527		1,94,003		1,93,699		2,02,778
<b>2 STABLES—</b>								
Riding	43,160		60,000		54,352		55,000	
Carriage	20,520		22,000		22,137		30,000	
Breeding stud	20,591		21,000		23,554		26,000	
		84,271		1,03,000		1,00,043		1,17,000
<b>3 ELEPHANT ESTABLISHMENT</b>		38,996		33,706		30,429		40,000
<b>4 BULLOCKS—</b>								
Ruthkhana	21,553		22,000		23,133		31,000	
Garikhana	9,318		9,500		9,733		10,000	
		30,871		31,500		32,866		41,000
<b>5 CAMEL ESTABLISHMENT</b>		18,682		19,675		18,374		20,000
<b>6 CATTLE FARMS</b>		5,039		5,000		5,266		5,700
<b>7 ADMINISTRATIVE ESTABLISHMENTS—</b>								
Hazoori	13,708		5,000		7,315		4,500	
State Council	17,903		18,000		17,408		22,500	
Munshikhana	3,108		3,200		3,193		2,300	
		34,719		26,200		27,916		29,300
<b>8 REVENUE AND FINANCE—</b>								
Land Revenue Office	11,562		12,000		11,582		10,000	
Tehsils	53,494		54,000		53,545		53,500	
Lambardars, 3 per cent on								
Land Revenue	56,632		57,000		55,697		58,000	
Kanoongoo Hugs	9,276		9,500		9,528		9,500	
Patwari Hugs	32,310		32,500		31,941		32,500	
Remissions	1,828		2,000		1,902		2,500	
Audit Office	7,916		8,000		8,015		8,000	
Treasury	3,694		3,700		3,711		3,700	
Commissariat	8,706		9,000		8,580		9,000	
Nazul	2,384		2,350		2,352		2,351	
Copper mines	79		80		79		80	
Iron Works	296		300		332		300	
Quarries	835		840		842		840	
		1,89,042		1,91,270		1,88,106		1,90,271
<b>9 JUDICIAL—</b>								
Court of Appeal	6,180		6,180		6,180		6,180	
Civil Court	6,947		7,000		6,249		6,000	
Criminal Court	11,247		12,000		12,109		11,000	
Establishment of Superintendent of Police	1,693		1,700		1,735		1,700	
Thanas, &c	50,187		51,000		49,967		51,000	
		76,254		77,880		76,240		75,880
<b>10 ARMY—</b>								
War Office	8,208		8,300		8,157		8,200	
Artillery	27,726		28,000		27,254		28,500	
Fort garrisons	1,15,904		1,16,000		1,11,593		1,12,000	
Cavalry	1,86,779		2,25,000		2,40,242		3,11,000	
Khas Chowki	20,079		19,515		18,697		18,700	
Futteh Pultun	77,098		55,000		52,078		53,000	
Khas Pultun	20,233		20,500		19,060		19,100	
Bakhtawar Pultun	20,349		20,500		20,808		21,000	
Resalah Nagdi	23,081		24,000		22,885		21,000	
Camel guns	3,980		4,000		3,898		4,000	
Irregular Companies	31,221		31,000		30,448		31,000	
		5,31,658		5,51,815		5,55,120		6,30,500
<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>								
Imtiyazees	21,106		21,200		21,123		21,500	
	1,089		1,200		1,134		1,150	
	1,313		1,400		1,341		1,350	
	2,395		2,400		2,382		2,400	
	2,187		2,200		1,108		1,100	
		28,120		28,400		27,688		27,800



(A D 1855-86 and 1886-87) and the Budget Estimates for Samvat 1944 (A D 1887-88)—contd.

	1855-86		1886-87				1887-88.	
	Actuals		Estimates		Actuals		Estimates	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward								
12 TENT AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT Farashkhana	12,791 21,368		15,000 20,000		15,993 12,009		16,000 14,000	
		34,159		35,000		28,002		30,000
13 PUBLIC WORKS—								
Buildings	70,992		1,00,000		1,25,370		1,10,000	
Roads	25,921		30,000		21,963		22,000	
Bunds	17,961		22,000		11,324		15,000	
Workshops	18,691		20,000		18,873		19,000	
Establishment	7,650		8,000		7,650		7,800	
Miscellaneous	1,666		2,000		2,160		2,600	
		1,42,881		1,82,000		1,87,340		1,75,800
14 WORKSHOPS—								
Mistrikhana								
Chapperbundi	6,650		7,000		7,873		7,100	
Gurh Kaptani	2,509		2,500		2,457		2,500	
Baghar	6,498		7,000		6,756		8,600	
		15,657		16,500		17,086		17,600
15 JAIL	23,680		22,000		19,051		22,000	
Jail Printing Press	363		500		326		450	
		24,043		22,500		19,377		22,450
16 GARDENS	23,232		23,000		23,721		23,300	
Canals	1,690		1,800		1,652		1,700	
		24,922		24,800		25,373		25,000
17 POLITICAL AGENCY		27,638		28,000		28,683		30,700
18 VAKILS		8,590		9,000		7,781		8,500
19 CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS Festivals	84,440 591		85,000 600		89,132 539		1,00,000 600	
		85,031		85,600		89,671		1,00,600
20 GIFTS, REWARDS, &c —								
On Marriages	4,006		4,000		199		2,000	
On Deaths	58		1,500		15,501		2,000	
Miscellaneous	15,126		80,000		68,413		21,000	
Guests	9,047		10,000		2,478		10,000	
		28,237		95,500		86,594		35,000
21 ADVANCES—								
Talavi	71,527		50,000		19,570		30,000	
Miscellaneous	97,417		80,000		93,045		1,50,000	
		1,68,944		1,30,000		1,12,615		1,80,000
22 MISCELLANEOUS—								
Carriage hire, &c	253		500		159		300	
Batta	103		400		55		200	
Books, &c	1,077		1,100		3,600		4,000	
Miscellaneous	12,837		15,000		9,095		10,000	
		14,270		17,000		12,909		14,500
23 SCHOOL	38,644		40,000		40,044		40,000	
Dispensaries	29,775		20,000		25,438		26,000	
		68,419		60,000		65,482		66,000
Total ordinary expenditure		18,86,970		19,68,349		19,36,661		20,86,379
Adjustment of accounts with Tehsils		5,690		8,500		5,769		2,240
		18,92,660		19,76,849		19,42,430		20,88,619
Cash balance		32,68,816		38,69,517		38,65,736		43,90,935
GRAND TOTAL		51,61,476		58,46,366		58,08,166		61,79,554

H P PEACOCK, Colonel,

Political Agent

## STATEMENT D

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Nimana Estate and Actuals for 1886-87 and Estimates for 1887-88

Receipts	1886-87			1887-88			Expenditure	1886-87			1887-88		
	Estimates			Actuals				Estimates			Actuals		
	R	a	p	R	a	p		R	a	p	R	a	p
1 Arrears of previous years	200	0	0	126	13	3	1 Ray's Sub's expenses	1,600	0	0	925	6	9
2 Land Revenue	28,286	0	0	27,427	7	9	2 Oil for Palace, &c	73	0	0	63	10	3
3 Taluknee advances	400	0	0	498	1	6	3 Stationery	50	0	0	57	8	9
4 Cess on Wells	36	0	0	36	0	0	4 Pay of employes	5,264	0	0	5,186	1	0
5 " Goats	60	0	0	63	3	0	5 Pensioners	1,183	0	0	1,171	6	3
6 " Camels	15	0	0	17	0	0	6 Pan Mandars (Monthly)	180	0	0	211	10	9
7 " Turbans	30	0	0	28	6	0	7 Ditto (Annual)	393	0	0	334	10	3
8 " Khad (Weavers)	6	0	0	8	5	0	8 Festivals	500	0	0	369	7	9
9 " Oilmen	25	0	0	26	5	3	9 Allowance to Thakur Kundan Singh	600	0	0	600	0	0
10 " Mahajuns	6	0	0	7	2	3	10 Gifts on marriages and deaths	100	0	0	214	8	3
11 " Gharwara	20	0	0	14	12	0	11 Guests	200	0	0	8	6	9
12 " Marriages	20	0	0	26	1	6	12 Commisariat—	595	0	0	600	3	3
13 " Charsa	52	0	0	52	0	0	1 Sub's	65	0	0	51	13	6
14 " Chowkidars	150	0	0	151	8	0	2 Shutarhans	170	0	0	786	7	3
15 Padda or camping ground	5	0	0	4	4	9	3 Gowsbala	100	0	0	65	14	9
16 Nazul or Hire of shops	16	0	0	16	8	0	4 Miscellaneous	1,210	0	0	1,591	6	9
17 Garden	40	0	0	395	9	9	13 Public Works	6,000	0	0	1,333	15	0
18 Taxes	20	0	0	77	8	0	14 School	210	0	0	193	5	9
19 Fees, Civil Court	7	0	0	6	11	0	15 Dispensary	312	0	0	302	11	0
20 Talbans	3	0	0	6	12	6	16 Chowkidars	146	0	0	193	3	6
21 Ghama Sigha	20	0	0	31	1	6	17 Garden	100	0	0	26	15	9
22 Sale of unclaimed property	160	0	0	175	12	0	18 Fountain	50	0	0	74	13	9
23 Nazars	50	0	0	329	3	3	19 Takari	500	0	0	173	1	3
24 Duvni	700	0	0	777	10	4	20 Tribute to Ulsar	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
25 Miscellaneous	30,727	0	0	1,877	11	0	21 Hing Lamberdani	848	0	0	510	15	6
26 Interest on Promissory Notes							22 Miscellaneous	300	0	0	1,114	7	9
27 Advances							23 Advances	500	0	0	1,208	0	3
EXTRAORDINARY													
Nazrana Musnud Nashuni, 4 annas													
Ditto Sardaran Mahal													
TOTAL RECEIPTS	31,931	0	0	39,354	15	7	Cash balance	22,409	0	0	19,332	0	0
Cash balance at commencement of year	17,107	6	2	17,107	6	2							
GRAND TOTAL	49,038	6	2	56,462	5	9	GRAND TOTAL	49,038	0	0	50,462	5	9

H P PEACOCK, Colonel,  
Political Agent, Uthar

(7)

# KOTAH AGENCY REPORT FOR 1887-88

No 2 D, dated Kotah, the 5th May 1888

From—COLONEL C BAYLAY, *Political Agent, Kotah,*

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotah State for the year 1887-88

2 There has been no change during the year in the constitution of the Council, the members of which have as hitherto carried on their work satisfactorily

## FINANCE

3 The following figures show the ordinary revenue and expenditure for 1886-87 —

	Estimate	Actual
	R	R
Ordinary Revenue	21,74 475	22 36 127
Ordinary Expenditure	20,25,415	20,11,987

The increase in the ordinary revenue over the estimate was mainly due to the improved prices of agricultural produce and the brisk export of grain

In addition to the ordinary expenditure noted above, there was an extraordinary expenditure of Rs1,000 as below, viz —

	R
I Lady Dufferin's Fund	5,000
II Imperial Institute	5,000
III Expended on charitable purposes during the illness of His Highness the Maharao	14,000
IV Purchase of a building occupied by the State Treasury	7,000

The estimates for the current year which ends on 31st July 1888 are—

Ordinary Revenue	21,62,875
Ordinary Expenditure	20,23,387

It will be seen from the above that the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the current year are slightly less than those for the previous year by Rs11,600 and Rs2,028 respectively

The estimate of receipts was placed at a low figure, as the district has not yet recovered from the effect of the excessively low prices of agricultural produce which prevailed for some years, but if the present favourable rates continue, the receipts from land revenue will doubtless return gradually to their normal level

## COURTS

4 The Civil, Criminal, and Appellate Courts were presided over by the same officials as last year. The work was on the whole performed in a satisfactory way and does not call for any special remarks. I inspected a number of files in the Nazims' Courts when on tour in the district and found some improvements since last year, as the work had generally been disposed of more expeditiously than was previously the case

## POLICE

5 The statement in the margin of offences committed during the year 1887-88 shows a small decrease in

1 Culpable homicide	1	crime, the total being
2 Attempt to commit culpable homicide	1	1,287 in place of 1,327
3 Attempt to murder	2	in the previous year
4 Robbery { Dacoity	3	The percentage of
{ Other	13	recovery of stolen pro-
5 Theft { Cattle	72	perty was however
{ Other	430	not satisfactory, it
6 Suicide	6	being only 17 per
7 Poisoning { Thagi	1	cent against 50 per
{ Other	10	cent in the previous
8 Grievous hurt	6	year, and the attention
9 Abduction	2	of the Police officials
10 Causing miscarriage	1	has been called to the
11 Rape	4	matter
12 Buying or disposing of stolen property	9	
13 Arson	3	
14 Counterfeiting coin	723	
15 Other crimes	1,287	
TOTAL	1,287	

There were only three dacoities during the year, none of which were of a serious nature

## INFANTICIDE

6. No cases of infanticide were brought to notice during the year.

**CRIMINAL CASES**

7 From the statement annexed it will be seen that only six cases were left undecided at the end of the last year and that 1,237 new cases have since come before the Courts in place of 1,327 new cases in the previous year, of the 1,293 cases 1,283 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 10, of 1,025 persons arrested 614 were convicted—a somewhat better percentage than last year, and out of Rs23,118-9-11 worth of property stolen only Rs3,845-7-0 worth was recovered

**CIVIL CASES**

8 The returns from the Civil Courts show 111 cases pending at the beginning of the year and 702 instituted during the year in place of 688 in the previous year, 733 have been disposed of, leaving 80 still to be dealt with, 116 execution of decree cases were pending on 31st March 1887, and 538 applications for executions have since been filed, 528 have been disposed of and 126 are still on the roll

**JAIL**

9. The Kotah Jail, as previously reported, is managed by the Daroga Madho Pershad under the superintendence of Syud Jaafar Husein and maintains its good character as a very creditable institution of the Kotah State. The health of the prisoners was good. The total number was 407 in 1887-88 as compared with 494 in the previous year. The daily average of sentenced and under trial prisoners was 208.16 and 34 respectively as compared with 230.47 and 1.44 in the previous year, the death-rate being 24.02 against 13.01 per thousand in 1886-87. It is satisfactory to note that although cholera was for a time prevalent in the suburb of Nyapuria near the jail, only one case occurred at the jail in the person of a female prisoner who recovered from the attack.

**STUD STABLES**

10 The stud stables continue to be carefully looked after, and improved arrangements have been made for the feeding of the mares and young stock as recommended by Mr J B Hallen, the Superintendent of Horse-Breeding Operations in India, who inspected the stud during the cold season. An additional Arab stallion has been added to the stables since last report, the stud now consists of 4 stallions, 35 brood mares, of which 19 are valers and 16 country-breds, and 44 foals, 15 of the young stock over 3 years old have been drafted into the State stables for training, during the year 7 colts and 11 fillies were dropped and 1 colt and 3 fillies died, the maintenance charges for the year amounted to Rs6,465-2. The increased cost was due to the exceptionally high price of gram.

**EDUCATION**

11 In addition to the eight district schools already established two new ones have been opened during the year. The daily average attendance at the schools, including that at the Kotah City School, was 721.

**MEDICAL INSTITUTION**

12 Surgeon A W D Leahy held medical charge of the Kotah and Jhallwar Agencies until 17th May 1887, when he was appointed Residency Surgeon at Bagdad. He was replaced by Surgeon R Shore who assumed charge of his duty on 4th September 1887 and was relieved by Dr J Crofts, the latter resuming his substantive appointment on 3rd January 1888. Three thousand four hundred and sixty-six children were vaccinated during the cold season with a percentage of successful cases of 96.01 at the cost of one anna and one pie per head. No new dispensary was opened during the year.

**HEALTH**

13 The general health of the people in the city of Kotah and the district has been good during the year, except in August last, when cholera prevailed for a time in one of the suburbs. The disease appears to have arisen from the use of bad and mouldy grain, which was brought out from old grain pits for sale owing to the high prices prevailing at that time, immediate measures were however taken to search out and destroy the damaged grain and the outbreak of cholera did not spread and soon died out. The sanitary arrangements of the Kotah City are now carried out in a very satisfactory way under the supervision of Chobey Raghunath Das, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee, as noted in last year's report.

**THE KOTRI  
INDERGARH**

14 The young Maharaja Sher Singh has continued at the Mayo College during the year. He appears to be making fair progress with his studies, he was unfortunately attacked with typhoid fever during the cold season and had to return to his home to recruit his health before the conclusion of the term.

The principal affairs of the Kotri have, I am glad to say, improved under the new Kamdar and steady progress will, I hope, now be made in the liquidation of the debts.

**KHATOLI**

The Chief of this Kotri, Maharaja Bhanon Singh, died on the 12th February last at the advanced age of 82 years. He has been succeeded by his eldest son Bhopal Singh, a man of

mature age, who seems likely to manage the affairs of the Kotri with care and intelligence. The death of the old Chief has put an end to the many difficulties which had arisen owing to the enmity which he displayed towards his eldest son as detailed in my report for last year, and it will take many years to liquidate the debts and place the revenues of the estate on a proper footing.

#### BULWUN.

I regret that I am unable to report favourably of this Kotri. The many warnings given to the Chief appear to be of no avail, and it seems probable that I shall have to submit a special report to you shortly in view of the estate being placed under management.

#### GAINTA

Maharaja Madho Singh, the Chief of this Kotri, has now left the Mayo College as he is nearly 20 years of age. He is a young man of intelligence and good disposition, and it is proposed to place him in power shortly, under certain conditions, to ensure the liquidation of the small balance of the debt which was incurred at the time of his marriage.

I have nothing special to report in regard to the remaining Kotris.

#### MAYO COLLEGE

15 There were seven boys from the Kotah State at the Mayo College during the year, being the same number as in the previous year. Rs. 2,682 were sanctioned to complete the additions and improvements under construction at the Kotah Boarding-House.

#### RAINFALL AND CROPS

16 The rainfall was exceptionally heavy, being 39.46 inches as compared with 31 inches in the previous year. The continual heavy fall in July, August, and September injured the kharif crop, jowar and cotton having specially suffered.

There was also much cloudy weather and frequent showers during the cold season which, although benefiting the rabi crops generally, did harm to the opium, and at the end of February there were violent hailstorms which caused very serious damage in parts of the district and completely destroyed the crops in places.

#### IRRIGATION

17 Under this head I have to record the commencement of a new work of importance, to be called the Ramgarh canal. The supply of water will be obtained from a perennial stream which rises in the high ground above Shahabad and runs through a wild and uncultivated tract in the eastern portion of the State.

The result of the surveys shows that this stream can be turned, at a comparatively small cost, over a large open plain in the neighbourhood of Ramgarh, which at present suffers from want of water, the soil is also generally of a light sandy nature and suitable for irrigation, so that the scheme promises well.

The demand for water from the Parbati canal increases slowly but steadily.

The Eklera tank may be considered a successful work as most of the cultivable land below it has been taken up.

The old irrigation ducts from the Andheri river in the Shergarh Nizamats are being extended for rice cultivation and are likely to prove profitable works.

#### FOREST CONSERVANCY

18 I have not anything of special interest to report under this head, but the work of general conservancy of the forests continues to be carried out under Babu Sahib Roy, the Superintendent of the Department. Some progress has also been made in extending the system of fire lines for the protection of the forests, and I hope that something may now be done every year in the way of planting local timber trees of good kinds in favourable situations.

#### POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR

19 Leaving Kotah on the 24th November 1887, I marched through the Anta, Baran, Kunjer, and Sangod Nizamats and returned to Kotah on 10th December. I again proceeded into Camp on 15th December, visiting the Kunwas and Khanpur Nizamats, and reached Jhalrapatan on 22nd idem, whence I accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General to Kotah. I again set out on 7th January 1888, and marched through the Nizamats of Digod, Barod, Etawah, Mangrore, Kishengunj, Shergarh, Kharpur, and Taruj and to Jhalrapatan whence I visited the adjacent Kotah forests and returned to Kotah *via* Gagrone and Narainpur on the 27th February 1888. My tour therefore extended over 83 days in the district and I visited 13 out of the 15 Nizamats.

#### GENERAL REMARKS

20. There were no events of importance to record during the year. I regret to say that His Highness the Maharaja again suffered much from fever and cough during the cold season. His Highness is now in fairly good health, but is much wanting in strength.





18	Jan	18,012	0	0	15,058	4	11	18,210	0	0
19	Gardens	7,631	0	0	7,614	12	6	8,717	0	0
20	Settlement Department	21,921	0	0	26,736	14	2			
21	Vakils	9,370	4	0	8,248	14	9	9,370	4	0
22	Religious and charitable endowments	1,26,355	12	0	1,26,134	3	2	1,29,867	0	0
23	Festivals	6,618	8	0	5,910	8	0	6,632	8	0
	{ Marriages	5,500	0	0	5,500	0	0	5,500	0	0
	{ Deaths	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
24	Gifts	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
	{ Guests	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0
	{ Other	10,707	0	0	10,707	0	0	10,761	0	0
25	Stationery	500	0	0	612	1	7	500	0	0
26	Advances	500	0	0				500	0	0
	{ Miscellaneous	7,631	0	0	6,588	15	11	7,631	0	0
27	Schools	13,687	0	0	10,126	9	9	13,783	0	0
28	Medical	1,000	0	0	1,352	9	1	1,000	0	0
29	Exchange and Interest	2,091	0	0	2,091	0	0	2,091	0	0
30	Isalghar Establishment	2,500	0	0	1,677	7	1	2,500	0	0
31	Refunds of Deposits, &c	3,175	0	0	3,175	0	0	3,175	0	0
32	Compensation to Kotri Chiefs and Jaghirdars for abolition of dues on salt	8,000	0	0	6,761	12	1	8,000	0	0
33	Miscellaneous { Bhatia	31,000	0	0	31,119	11	4	31,000	0	0
	{ Other	10,000	0	0	9,351	13	3	10,000	0	0
34	Sera (relaying of tiled roofs)	12,214	0	0	13,086	6	3	14,896	0	0
35	Mayo College	4,500	0	0	4,365	12	6	4,500	0	0
36	Band Establishment									
	TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	20,25,415	1	0	20,14,987	4	7	20,23,387	0	0
	EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE									
	I Lady Dufferin's Fund				5,000	0	0			
	II Imperial Institute				5,000	0	0			
	III Expended on charitable purposes during the illness of His Highness the Maharaja				14,000	0	0			
	IV Purchase of a building occupied by the State Treasury				7,000	0	0			
	TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE				31,000	0	0			
	TOTAL ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE				20,45,987	4	7			
	Balance in hand on 31st July 1887				7,79,043	6	4			
	GRAND TOTAL				28,25,030	10	11			
	TOTAL									
	Balance in hand on 31st July 1886	21,74,475	0	0	22,36,127	6	9	21,62,875	0	0
					5,88,903	4	2			
	GRAND TOTAL				28,25,030	10	11			

KOTAH,  
The 5th May 1888.

C. BAYLIAY, Colonel,  
Political Agent

## Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the Kotah State from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888

No	Crimes	Number of Cases pending on 1st April 1887	Number of Cases instituted	Total	Cases disposed of	Cases pending on 31st March 1888	Number of Cases in which punishment awarded	NUMBER OF PERSONS				Amount of property plundered	Number of cattle plundered	Amount of property recovered	Number of cattle recovered
								Arrested	Punished	Acquitted	Under trial				
1	Culpable homicide	.	1	1	1		1	2	2			R a p			
2	Attempt to commit culpable homicide		1	1	1		1	2	2						
3	Attempt to murder		2	2	1	1	1	1	1		4				
4	Robbery { Dacoity { Other		3	4	3	1	1	4		12		603 14 0	2	2 8 0	188
5	Theft { Cattle { Other	1	13	14	12	2	3	17	5	19		190 10 0	390		
6	Suicide	1	72	72	72		33	51	35	210		22,324 1 11		3,812 12 0	
7	Poisoning { Thagi { Other		130	130	429	1	131	137	227						
8	Grievous hurt		6	6	6										
9	Abduction		1	1	1		1	3	1	2					
10	Causing miscarriage		10	10	10		8	13	12	1					
11	Rape		6	6	6		4	17	13	4					
12	Buying or disposing of stolen property		2	2	2		1	4	3	1					
13	Arson		1	1	1		1	2	2	1					
14	Counterfeiting Coins		4	4	4		1	5	1	8					
15	Other Crimes	1	9	9	9	5	3	11	3	15	1				
			3	3	3		2	23	8	133					
			723	727	722	5	210	430	296						
	TOTAL	6	1,287	1,293	1,293	10	401	1,025	614	406	5	23,118 9 11	392	7,815 4 0	188

KOTAH,  
The 5th May 1888.

C BAYLAY, Colonel,  
Political Agent

Statement showing the Working of the Civil and Nazims' Courts of the Kotah State from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888

Description of Cases	Pending on 1st April 1887	Instituted	Total	Disposed of				Total	Pending on 31st March 1888
				Decreed	Dismissed	Struck off	Compromised		
<b>CIVIL COURTS</b>									
Suits exceeding Rs5,000	1	1	5	3				3	2
" " 1,000 but not exceeding Rs5,000	5	2	7	3			1	7	
" " 300 " " 1,000	2	46	48	35	5	2	2	44	4
Suits not exceeding Rs300	15	412	457	338	36	42	24	440	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	23	494	517	379	144	14	27	494	23
<b>NAZIMS' COURTS</b>									
Suits not exceeding Rs300	88	208	296	154	14	30	32	239	57
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	111	702	813	533	58	83	59	733	80

Statement showing the Working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888

Description of Cases	Pending on 1st April 1887	Instituted	Total	Disposed of				Total	Pending on 31st March 1888
				Confirmed	Reversed	Modified	Total		
<b>CRIMINAL COURTS</b>									
Criminal cases sent up for confirmation by Criminal Court	22	226	266	139	30	57	226		
Appeals		110	132	68	39	16	123		9
<b>TOTAL</b>	22	336	368	207	69	73	349		9
<b>CIVIL CASES, APPEALS</b>									
Cases exceeding Rs5,000		1	1	1			1		
" " 1,000 but not exceeding Rs5,000	3	7	10	7			7		3
" " 300 " " 1,000	5	8	13	4	3	1	11		2
Cases not exceeding Rs300	15	69	84	43	7	12	62		22
<b>TOTAL</b>	23	85	108	55	10	16	81		27
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	15	421	466	262	79	89	430		36

KOTAH,  
The 5th May 1888

C. BAYLAY, Colonel,  
Political Agent



Statement showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into and released from the Kotah State Jail from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888

PERIOD OF SENTENCE	REMAINING ON 1ST APRIL 1887			ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR			TOTAL			DIED AND RELEASED DURING THE YEAR						REMAINING ON 31ST MARCH 1888			REMARKS
	Civil	CRIMINAL		Civil	CRIMINAL		Civil	Male	Female	Died	RELEASED		ESCAPED		Total	Civil	CRIMINAL		
		Male	Female		Male	Female					Male	Female	Male	Female			Male	Female	
2	23	2	27	7	98	10	115	9	121	12	142	1	102	36	3	40	Daily average num- ber of the prison- ers sentenced,— 208 16 Under trial,— 34		
Under six months		21	5	26		35	5	40		56	10	66		46	17	3		20	
Above six months and under one year		58	5	63		29	2	31		87	7	94	1	23	68	3		71	
Above one year and under three years		5	2	7		6	2	8		11	4	15		5	8	2		10	The sentenced pri- soners varied in number from 184 to 225
Above three years and under five years		16	1	17		3		3		19	1	20	1	3	17	17	38		
Above five years and under seven years		33	3	36		5		5		38	3	41	2	3	35	3	3	The death rate for the whole year was 24 02 per mille	
Above seven years and under ten years		3		3						3		3			3		24		
Above ten years and under 14 years		20	5	25		1		1		21	5	26	1	2	19	5			
For life																			
TOTAL	2	179	23	204	7	177	19	203	9	356	42	407	5	184	1	203	19	223	

KOTAH,  
The 5th May 1888O BAYLAY, Colonel,  
Political Agent

*Return showing the Number of Boys in the Schools of the Kotah State during the year 1887-88*

NAME OF SCHOOL	NUMBER OF BOYS					Daily average number of attendance	Number of Teachers	REMARKS
	In English	In Persian	In Sanskrit	In Hindi	TOTAL			
Kotah City School	34	166	23	255	478	361	9	
VILLAGE SCHOOLS								
Anta		..		31	31	25	1	
Atru	6	3	1	13	23	19	3	
Baran		24	..	54	78	62	2	
Baiod		.		29	29	25	1	
Chuan Ramchandrapur		43	2	11	86	61	2	
Kaithon				29	29	14	1	
Khanpur	.	.		40	40	20	1	
Mangrol		.	2	29	31	21	1	
Singod	..		...	65	65	59	1	
Siswali		10		65	75	54	1	
TOTAL	40	246	28	651	965	721	23	

*Observations of the Thermometer, Barometer, and the Rainfall registered at the Kotah Dispensary*

MONTHS	THERMOMETER			BAROMETER			RAINFALL	
	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Mean	Inches	Cents
April 1887	97	80	92	29 04	28 80	28 93		
May "	103	91	97	28 91	28 73	28 81		29
June "	101	93	95	28 80	28 60	28 72	2	7
July "	94	81	84	28 77	28 54	28 66	11	37
August "	87	79	82	28 84	28 66	28 72	16	61
September "	85	79	83	28 99	28 67	28 79	7	13
October "	90	74	82	29 11	28 92	29 02		
November "	80	72	75	29 21	29	29 09	.	15
December "	75	68	70	29 16	29 03	29 10		52
January 1888	69	62	66	29 27	28 99	29 09		70
February "	78	65	70	29 18	28 93	29 05	.	69
March "	94	78	85	29 9	28 87	28 99		
TOTAL	1,053	925	981	318 37	315 74	316 97	39	46
Monthly average	87	77	81	29 03	28 81	28 91		

KOTAH,  
The 5th May 1888

C BAYLAY, Colonel,  
Political Agent

(8)

**JHALLAWAR AGENCY REPORT FOR 1887-88.**

No 242 G, dated Jhalrapatan, 17th May 1888

*From—LIEUT COLONEL H B ABBOTT, Political Superintendent of Jhallawar,**To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Jhallawar State for the official year 1887-88

**RAINFALL AND CROPS**

The Chaoni	48 95	2 The rainfall for the past year was the heaviest known since records have been regularly kept. The amounts recorded at each of the five stations are shown in the margin
Patan City	51 05	
Shahabad	48 81	
Eklara	65 89	
Pachpabar	47 02	

In consequence of this very heavy fall, many parts of the country were flooded, the mahkka crop was a very poor one and the jowar crop was on the whole well below average.

Owing to unsuitable weather the opium crop has hardly reached the average, but the wheat crop is an unusually good one

**THE ADMINISTRATION**

3 As the result of the unfortunate and disappointing circumstances which have formed the subject of special reports, the administration, in September last, passed from the hands of His Highness Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh to the care of the Political Agent as Superintendent aided by a Council

**HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJ RANA**

4 Allowances coinciding with those which His Highness had formerly fixed for himself have been granted to him and suitable establishments placed at his disposal, but as regards the latter, His Highness prefers, at present, to draw on the establishments kept up by the State as occasion requires

His Highness whose health has been indifferent for some time is now more robust, but has shown no desire to travel or seek change of air and scene as was his previous habit

**THE COUNCIL**

5 The Council existing at the time of change of the administration was unfit for its position of trust owing to the unworthiness (for various reasons) of three of its Members, namely, Thakur Bijai Singh, Munshi Mithi Lall, and Chobey Gunga Pershad. It had therefore to be reconstituted by the dismissal of the three Councillois and the appointment to two of the vacancies of those old, experienced, and trusted officials, Hakim Sardat Ahmad and Dhabai Hari Lall

The Council now consists of Appu Narpat Singh, Maharaja Balbadhra Singh, Dhabai Sheo Bux, Hakim Sardat Ahmad, and Dhabai Hari Lall, and is the most useful and reliable one the State has seen within my experience. Its Members have already afforded much valuable aid in the conduct of affairs

**FINANCES**

6 Accompanying this report is a comparative statement showing the estimated and actual receipts and disbursements for the year 1886-87, and estimates of the income and expenditure for the present year 1887-88 and for the coming year 1888-89

7 From the comparative statement it appears that the revenue of the State has fallen by about half a lakh below the smallest collections made during the minority

The expenditure includes an extraordinary disbursement on account of His Highness the Maharaj Rana's marriage expenses at Kishengulh amounting to Rs1,86,000. The ordinary expenditure has however been so adjusted that after defraying all extraordinary calls the year closed with a balance in the Treasury of Rs5,88,662, a sum somewhat in excess of the balance handed over at the end of the minority.

This so far satisfactory position has however, I regret to say, been purchased, in a great measure, at the expense of the efficiency of the administration and by hardship to very many individuals

8 The estimate for the present year (1887-88) was originally framed by the Daibar under His Highness's orders. It provided for an ordinary income of Rs14,51,002 and an



ordinary expenditure of Rs11,37,592, leaving a margin of Rs3,13,510 after calculating on a cash balance of Rs5,90,000

It was necessary to generally accept this estimate, but extra sums have had to be provided for the Commissariat and Public Works owing to the great rise in prices of grain and for the purpose of placing a reasonable sum at the Executive Engineer's disposal. The revised estimate provides a margin of Rs1,95,143

9. The estimate for Sambit 1915 or 1888-89 is based on that for the present year and calculates on an ordinary income of Rs14,33,047 and an ordinary expenditure of Rs12,62,754, leaving Rs1,70,292 to meet extraordinary disbursements and a cash balance of Rs5,90,000

The land revenue estimate will however require revision by the light of inquiries which are approaching completion, the result of which it is not possible at present to anticipate

#### TRADE AND CUSTOMS

10 The trade returns for the State and for the town of Jhalrapatan are attached

There is a falling off as compared with the previous year, chiefly in the grain trade, owing to the unusual briskness of the year before

The management of the Customs Department continues to be unsatisfactory and the earliest opportunity will be taken to remedy this defect

#### COURTS AND DEPARTMENTS

11 Of the Courts generally it may be said they do not command the confidence they used to. An idea had got abroad that many of the presiding officers were not only incompetent but also that justice was to be swayed by the payment of money or by personal influence or feelings, and I am sorry to say it has been found this opinion has some foundation

12 In the Appellate Court it has been found necessary to call upon one of the members to resign his post which has not as yet been filled up

The establishment of this Court has been reduced, the returns, however, show an increase of business and more disposed of, which is curious.

13 The establishment of the Civil Court has not only been reduced but inexperienced persons have been placed on it. The working of this Court has been shown to be so discreditable that the Judge had to be suspended and called upon for explanation

The returns point to a more than average institution of suits, though the value of them is less and the number disposed of is fewer, except in the matter of execution of decrees, the usually weak point in the working of this Court, which shows a slight improvement

14 Among the Sdar Courts the Criminal Court has perhaps retained the best reputation, but it has been deemed advisable to reappoint the former Judge, Babu Dip Chand, and to remove an Assistant by name Newall Lall

15 The Tehsil Courts, both on the civil and criminal side, have kept abreast of their work, with the exception of the execution of decrees, of which only 66 per cent were disposed of. Judging by the few appeals and the number of decisions which have been upheld, these Courts appear in a more favourable light than those at head-quarters

16 The utter mismanagement of the Revenue Department for the past two years has helped to reduce the receipts from the land revenue, and it is probable they will still further diminish before matters can be righted

Intense confusion prevails, Revenue officials, high and low, are bewildered, records have been mislaid, tampered with and falsely prepared, while the standard of morality among officials and cultivators has greatly fallen, and the former nearly forgotten pursuit of constantly trying to out-wit each other is again freely indulged in by revenue collectors and revenue payers

Every endeavour is being made to correct this state of affairs, but time must elapse, extra expenditure be incurred, and much diligence and patience be exercised before this Department can again be in a satisfactory condition.

#### THE JAIL

17 The daily average of prisoners is fewer than for the previous year. There have been six deaths, but the health of the prisoners has altogether been good. Extra ventilation is being provided for some of the wards. The management has returned into the hands of the former jailor who had been most unjustly treated. During his absence discipline had been relaxed, but otherwise the management has been fair.

#### CRIME AND THE POLICE

18 There have been three murders. In the first case a peon of the Criminal Court killed a boy in order to rob him of his ornaments, and on conviction suffered capital punishment

The other two cases are under investigation, in one a woman and in the other a Fakir were the victims

There have been two cases of dacoity, both in the Shahabad District, the property robbed was small in amount and some of it has been recovered

Nineteen cases of robbery have occurred including six of cattle lifting

19 The class of Police officers has deteriorated somewhat and the zeal of the service has been lessened owing to several ill-considered promotions and punishments, as a consequence a great increase of house-breaking is noticeable and the recoveries of stolen property generally are not large

20 Inspector Najmuddin of the Thagi and Dacoity Department is engaged in endeavouring to bring the Sondhias within the scope of the operations of that Department with some hopes of success, and he promises to be useful in bringing to light the details of many past crimes and in obtaining the conviction of the offenders

#### PUBLIC WORKS

21 Something has been done in the way of adding to the fair weather communications, and the water-supply of the dry district of Shahabad will receive a useful addition shortly by the completion of a good tank

The absurdly small grant allowed to the Department by the Darbar has made the cost of establishment excessive Mr Miles' report has, as usual, been departmentally submitted

#### EDUCATION

22 The Jhallawar State has not added to the number of the four young Sirdars already studying at the Mayo College, but there are hopes of two or three more being sent at the commencement of next term

23 Local opinion has shown no tangible sign of increased interest in the cause of education, and it has been found no easier to collect the voluntary subscriptions in aid of the district schools

The number of pupils on the rolls shows a decrease, which however is only apparent, as the names struck off are those of boys whom the Inspector found non-existent

Mr John succeeded to the office of Inspector in September He has been endeavouring to enlist the sympathies of district officials and local magnates on behalf of his department, and believes he has met with some success

#### MEDICAL, VACCINATION, AND HEALTH

24 The office of Agency Surgeon was held up to the 17th May 1887 by Surgeon A Leahy, and from the 6th September 1887 to the 2nd January 1888 by Surgeon R Shore For the remainder of the year Surgeon J Croft has been in charge

The attendance at the dispensaries has been somewhat less. With Dr Croft's return vaccination operations became more active, and the cases show an increase of 25 per cent on last year

With the exception of small outbreaks of small-pox in parts the public health has been good

#### BOUNDARIES

25 No external boundary disputes have been settled during the year

#### POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S TOUR

26 Camping commenced in the middle of November 1887 and was continued with short intervals to the end of March 1888, during which time almost every portion of the State was visited

#### GENERAL

27 During his cold weather tour Colonel Walter, the Agent to the Governor-General, spent five days with his camp in the Jhallawar State

28 Representatives from the Darbar were deputed to the meetings held at Ajmere in March last, regarding the regulation of marriage expenses and the affairs of the Mayo College The printed rules referring to the former matter have been received and distributed, and there can be little doubt about their being acted on with pleasure by both parties to the agreement, or as to the arrangement having a beneficial effect beyond its present limits

29 Mr Rayment, Assistant to the General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, recently visited Jhalrapatan for the purpose of branding mares, and it is thought the kindly interest he displayed in local endeavours, combined with the advice as kindly given, will stimulate horse-breeding in Jhallawar

## Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Jhalawar State for Sumbat 1943 or 1886-87

REVENUE.										DISBURSEMENTS.									
No	HEADS	Estimate	Actual	DIFFERENCE			No.	HEADS	Estimate	Actual	DIFFERENCE								
				Increase	Decrease						Increase	Decrease							
I	Previous year's balance	4,75,000 0 0	5,80,592 1 6	R	a	p	I	Tribute to Imperial Government	80,000 0 0	80,000 0 0	R	a	p						
II	Arrears		93,517 7 9				II	Palace	43,857 8 0	62,114 8 3	18,557 0 3								
III	CURRENT YEAR.						III	Court	31,010 10 6	31,852 14 6	869 1 6								
							IV	Courts and Departments	2,27,880 5 6	2,31,624 0 0	17,063 1 0								
							V	Establishments	1,19,796 10 9	1,30,788 7 6	21,476 2 6								
							VI	Army including Police Genral	3,46,660 1 6	3,33,875 5 3	19,114 3 3								
							VII	Religious and Charitable	23,131 13 0	22,367 9 6	9,872 15 9								
IV	Parganas	12,00,093 15 0	11,65,572 10 9	7,715 4 8	42,265 8 11	VIII	Festivals	12,929 10 0	12,164 5 0	113 3 0									
V	Miscellaneous					IX	Parganas	1,54,500 4 0	1,11,515 14 3	316 14 9									
						X	Vakels	18,017 6 6	17,715 2 6	215 12 0									
	Actual	1,19,798 0 0	1,02,317 3 6		17,480 12 6	XI	Public Works	70,000 0 0	1,10,494 14 3	40,494 14 3									
	Deposits	1,02,220 13 0	1,70,990 2 9	91,356 4 0	25,586 14 3	XII	Guests	5,000 0 0	1,028 0 9	6 125 6 3									
						XIII	Rewards and Gifts	20,000 0 0	21,913 14 3	13,918 14 3									
						XIV	Travelling Batta	11,095 0 0	21,913 14 3	13,918 14 3									
						XV	Miscellaneous	3,077 15 3	2,698 13 3	362 5 3									
						XVI	Total ordinary	11,71,987 5 0	12,19,429 3 6	1,23,635 2 9									
							Extraordinary	2,50,125 7 0	2,54,685 14 3	4,160 7 3									
	TOTAL	1,70,990 2 9					Unforeseen												
							Arrears	214,084 12 9	14,74,015 1 9	1,28,115 10 0									
							Khauj Muol	39,635 15 9	1,28,997 11 9	23,997 11 9									
								865 1 9											
	TOTAL CURRENT YEAR	14,38,880 1 0	1,02,101 8 8	285,334 3 8			Total of Ordinary and Extra ordinary Advances	14,22,112 12 0	14,74,015 1 9	1,28,115 10 0									
	Recovery of money advanced	1,05,000 0 0	78,685 4 9	26,314 11 3				1,05,000 0 0	1,28,997 11 9	23,997 11 9									
							TOTAL	15,27,112 12 0	16,03,012 13 6	1,52,113 5 9									
							Balance in the Treasury	4,75,000 0 0	5,88,662 1 6	1,13,662 1 6									
	GRAND TOTAL	20,02,112 12 0	21,91,674 15 0	3,01,211 1 11	1,11,648 14 11		TOTAL	20,02,112 12 0	21,91,674 15 0	2,65,775 7 3									

JHAJRAPATAN,  
The 17th May 1888,II B ABBOTT, Lieut-Colonel,  
Political Superintendent, Jhalawar



*Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure of the Jhallanar State for Sambat 1945*

No	DETAILS OF RECEIPTS	Estimate Sambat 1944		No	DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE	Estimate, Sambat 1945		Estimate, Sambat 1945	
		R	a p			R	a p	R	a p
I	Cash balance from Sambat last	5,88,622	1 6	I	Tribute to the Imperial Government	80,000	0 0	80,000	0 0
				II	Palace	50,173	4 0	44,338	7 6
				III	Court	31,798	11 6	30,117	2 0
				IV	Courts and Departments	278,905	0 3	279,716	11 6
				V	Establishments	1,10,080	1 9	1,15,486	9 6
II	Land Revenue	12,22,793	2 3	VI	Army	3,42,181	0 0	3,41,810	11 0
III	Customs	1,19,798	0 0	VII	Parganas	1,44,980	15 6	1,47,318	11 6
IV	Miscellaneous	1,08,611	0 0	VIII	Religious and Charitable	23,131	13 0	24,129	13 0
				IX	Festivals	12,966	8 0	13,341	5 0
				X	Vakeels	18,017	6 6	18,959	6 6
				XI	Public Works	1,15,000	0 0	1,22,389	0 0
				XII	Guests	5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0
				XIII	Rewards and Gifts	25,000	0 0	25,000	0 0
V	Recoveries of money advanced	1,05,000	0 0	XIV	Travelling Batta	11,095	0 0	11,095	0 0
				XV	Miscellaneous	6,050	12 9	3,991	7 3
					TOTAL ORDINARY	12,54,680	9 3	12,62,751	7 9
					EXTRAORDINARY				
				XVI	i Janch of the Revenue Depart- ment	8,900	0		
					ii Grant	12,225	15		
					iii Miscellaneous	1,49,166	12	1,70,292	11 0
				XVII	Advances	1,05,000	0 0	1,05,000	0 0
					TOTAL OF ORDINARY, EXTRAORDINARY AND ADVANCES	15,54,724	3 9	15,98,047	2 9
					Balance at the end of year	590,000	0 0	5,90,000	0 0
	GRAND TOTAL	21,44,724	3 9		GRAND TOTAL	21,44,724	3 9	21,28,047	2 0

JHALRAPATAN,  
The 17th May 1948.

H B ABBOTT, Lieut - Colonel,  
Political Superintendent, Jhallanar

*Statement showing the Imports, Exports, and Transit of the Jhalawar State for the year 1887-88*

DESCRIPTION	Opium	Karava	Grain	Sugar	Rice	English Cloth	Country Cloth	Metal	Zarda and Tobacco	Gur	Gunja and Bhung	Poppy seeds	Iron	Salt	Ghee	TOTAL
Imports	Mds 5,017	Mds 24,626	Mds 2,66,176	Mds 8,306	Mds 868	Mds 5,021	Mds 1,612	Mds 1,131	Mds 6,015	Mds 14,606	Mds 162 0	Mds 1,401	Mds 2,077	Mds 9,255	Mds 5,777	Mds 3,65,090 0
Exports	9,720	27,464	1,21,518	3,088	378	2,215	1,644	613	3,615	13,848	73 0	18,992	2,965	2,703	2,291	2,11,129 0
Transit	3,361	10,301	1,74,575	1,428	693	932	524	304	1,762	5,538	0 10	1,193	112	35,113	1,206	2,37,039 10

*Statement showing the Imports and Exports of the Patan Bazar for the year 1887-88*

DESCRIPTION	Opium	Karava	Grain	Sugar	Rice	English Cloth	Country Cloth	Metal	Zarda and Tobacco	Gur	Gunja and Bhung	Poppy seeds	Iron	Salt	Ghee	TOTAL
Imports	Mds 3,665	Mds 11,602	Mds 47,401	Mds 5,707	Mds 211	Mds 2,127	Mds 853	Mds 883	Mds 3,023	Mds 1,639	Mds 97	Mds 4,193	Mds 1,597	Mds 5,701	Mds 2,805	Mds 92,794
Exports	5,563	6,890	1,326	2,022	231	1,576	217	418	2,879	131	27	3	950	2,058	640	24,931

JHALRAPATAN,

*The 17th May 1888*H B ABBOTT, *Lieut-Colonel,*  
*Political Superintendent, Jhalawar*



(9)

**BIKANIR AGENCY REPORT FOR 1887-88.**

No 6 P, dated Bikanir, 25th April 1888

*From*—MAJOR A C TALBOT, CIE, *Political Agent, Bikanir,**To*—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Bikanir Agency for the year 1887-88

2 The office of Political Agent was held by Major A P Thornton until his departure on furlough on the 7th of October 1887, when he was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel V E Law, from whom I resumed charge on my return from furlough on the 5th of March 1888. As I have thus only held the appointment for three weeks of the year under review, this report is mainly compiled from materials left by my predecessors

3 The chief event of the year was the death of Maharaja Dungar Singh on the 19th of August 1887, at the early age of 33 years. His Highness had long been ailing and had placed himself in the hands of native Hakim, from whose treatment he anticipated relief. While at Gyneri, however, early in August, he became worse and was brought back to Bikanir, although the symptoms were serious, a fatal termination was not anticipated until the 18th, when he became unconscious and expired peacefully the following afternoon at 5 P M. The State treasury and the vaults in which the Maharaja's private treasure was supposed to have been deposited were at once sealed up, and precautions to prevent egress from the Zenana having been taken, the funeral ceremonies passed off quietly the following morning. Shortly before his death the Maharaja had formally adopted his brother Ganga Singh, a boy not quite 7 years old, and in due course the succession was recognized by the Government of India. Within less than a month, *viz*, on the 16th of September, Maharaj Lal Singh, father of the late and present Chiefs, who had long suffered from paralysis, followed his son, and the ruling family has sustained a further loss quite recently by the death of Maharaj Bhiv Singh, who was for a short time a member of the Council and was much respected by all classes

**SARDARS**

4 Amar Singh, ex-Thakur of Mahajan, once a prominent figure in Bikanir politics who had been deprived of his position for an attempt to poison Maharaja Dungar Singh in 1876, died in December 1887. The Bidawat Thakur of Gopalpura also, who had always been well disposed to the Darbar, died in February of the present year.

**ADMINISTRATION**

5 On the death of the Maharaja the State Council was remodelled to suit the change of circumstances and now consists of Khan Bahadur Amin Mohamed as Vice-President, with Thakurs Har Singh of Sandwa and Jagmal Singh of Bai, Rakecha Mangal Chand and Kabiraj Bheion Dan, as Members, under the general supervision of the Political Agent as President. On the re-organisation of the Council, Seth Milap Chand, who had of late been in it with charge of the Accounts Department, was placed at the head of the Customs Department, Seth Nemi Chand taking his place in the Council. This arrangement, however, was afterwards modified, Seth Nemi Chand resigning in favour of Kabiraj Bheion Dan, and himself taking charge of the accounts, but without a seat in the Council. Munshi Sohan Lal also ceased to belong to the Council as an additional Member, but it has been proposed recently to re-appoint him in that capacity, so as to provide for the inspection of the work of officials in the districts by one of superior rank to them, who will report direct to the Council on all matters of interest.

6 During the year there have been 109 applications, including 81 of last year, for compensation for loss of customs privileges. Rs 1,918-2-0 have been awarded to various classes, bringing up the total sum thus payable to Rs 43,531-9-3, and 69 applications have still to be decided. In about 40 of these the enquiry by the Customs Department is complete and only awaiting approval by the Council. An export duty of Rs 1 and 8 annas respectively has been imposed on cotton and cotton seed, also on view of the scarcity of grain in the north of the State and of the large exports of it that were taking place, the Council found it expedient to double the export duty towards the close of the year, with the intention of again reducing this if the measure had the desired effect. A very large quantity of food-grain is believed to have left the country before this step was taken, and prices are expected to rise considerably before long.

Another year of deficient rainfall has again interfered with the prosperity of the new settlers in the northern districts, and they are beginning to despair of success in their undertaking owing to the continued failure of grass and fodder for their cattle and the great scarcity of water. Fortunately the floods of the Gaghai river were unusually heavy and a large area of



land was sown with wheat which will not only supply the people with food or the means of paying it, but is expected to bring in a profit of about Rs50,000 to the Darbar. It is unsatisfactory to have to record once more that the question of utilising the flood waters of the Gaghar to the advantage alike of British and Bikanir interests is still undecided, even should it be found impracticable to deal with the case as affecting the whole of the riparian proprietors, there would seem to be no great difficulty in carrying out the scheme suggested by Mr Wakefield of two short canals within the Sirsa district to the Bikanir border. As an instance of the value of water in the good soil of the northern parganas, it may be mentioned that a canal dug at a cost of Rs3,000 to utilise surplus water from the Sirhind canal has brought in a profit of Rs13,540 to the Darbar in two years, it is not to be wondered at then that the Darbar is anxious for a settlement of this question.

7 By the death of Maharaj Lal Sing, the pargana of Anopgarh has escheated to the State, it borders on Suratgarh, and if there had been a good rainfall would have been surveyed and divided into lots for settlers last cold weather, it is hoped that this may be practicable this year.

8 The great increase of work consequent on the settlement operations in the Hanomanagar pargana made it necessary to create another tehsil, viz, Mirzawali, so that the Nazim of Suratgarh now has six subdivisions under him and holds perhaps the most important of the four district charges.

9 Ten pucca and fourteen kutchha wells have been dug during the year, also twenty-nine ponds and seven pucca reservoirs or "kunds", seven ponds have been cleaned and deepened.

10 Munshi Sohan Lal has been in charge of the Revenue Department uninterruptedly and the yearly increasing receipts testify to the success of his management.

#### WEATHER AND CROPS

11 The following table shows the rainfall at the head-quarters of the different tehsils —

	Inches	Cents
Bikanir	4	58
Lunkaransar	9	25
Sujangarh	13	60
Ratangarh	17	52
Dungargarh	9	36
Reni	18	51
Churn	9	96
Rajgarh	12	86
Bahadera	13	56
Sardarshehr	8	40
Suratgarh	9	15
Nohar	10	84
Hanomanagarh	2	29
Mirzawali	1	30
Anopgarh	2	54

There was an average fall of rain throughout the State, except in the northern parganas and in the immediate neighbourhood of the capital. In these areas there was decided scarcity, and it is curious to note how regularly of late years the same portions of the State have been affected in the same way, *prima facie* there seems to be no reason why the city of Bikanir should be the centre of a comparative rainless tract with a radius of about sixteen miles, but so it has proved to be for some years, while beyond that radius the fall has in the same years been sufficient if not actually copious. The measurements at the tehsils are often no criterion of the fall in the interior of the district, for this is very capricious and varies every few miles, indeed it may be said, at every village. Thus at Suratgarh and in the sandhills to the south of it there was quite an average fall of rain, but to the north of the town hardly any rain fell and many of the villages not a drop. In Rajgarh too the fall was heavier at head-quarters than elsewhere. Except in the northern districts the crops both of grass and grain were fair, in Sujangarh, Ratangarh, and Churn some damage was done by caterpillars to the moth and in Rajgarh by a worm to the water-melons. In Bahadera an overflow of water from the and in Rajgarh a freshet of the Jaipur river Kanth injured the kharif but in the latter any rate the rabi benefited by the moisture left in the soil. High winds and slight occurred in the tehsils of Sujangarh and Dungargarh, but did no material harm.

#### CONDITION OF THE RYOTS

12 The remarks made in last year's report apply equally to this year. As usual many of the inhabitants of the less favoured districts have temporarily left their homes with their cattle, but will return during the rains. Out of a total demand of Rs7,56,601 the unrealised balance on the 12th of March last amounted to Rs1,18,042, the principal part being due from the cultivators in the northern parganas. A good deal of this will be recovered either at the rabi harvest or on the return of those who have temporarily gone away, but

where necessary, on the report of the revenue officials, suspensions or remissions will be granted. The villages in the Muzrawli tehsil appear to stand the most in need of lenient treatment in this respect. The duty on grain has been remitted, seed grain has been advanced to those who applied for it, and a considerable sum of money has been placed at the disposal of the Nizam for expenditure on such useful works as will give employment to the poor. It is thus hoped to tide over the interval to the next rainy season without any severe pressure of want being felt.

#### FINANCE

13 The receipts for Sambrit 1943, *i.e.*, 1886-87, amounted to Rs16,12,071-14-3 and the expenditure to Rs13,40,150-4-3, leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rs2,61,921-10, adding to this the cash balance from the previous year of Rs3,03,275-6-6, the total amount to the credit of the Darbar at the close of that year was Rs5,75,197-0-6.

14 A careful and exhaustive enquiry was instituted into the amount of private treasure supposed to have been left by the late Maharaja. At first only Rs62,000 were found, but after much trouble the Council succeeded in making out an account of the late Chief's private income and expenditure which showed that there should have been at least Rs6,85,148 forthcoming, inclusive of a sum of Rs2,50,000 bequeathed by His Highness to Ranis and others. With much difficulty, caused by the tactics of two of the late Maharaja's widows, Rs5,96,441-14-3 in all were recovered for the State. Out of this sum Rs1,40,000 have been paid to those legatees, under the late Maharaja's will, who had not received their legacies in His Highness's lifetime, but Rs1,00,000 bequeathed to the Paghari Maharani was withheld under the orders of Government in consequence of her conduct in the matter, so that the amount credited to the State was Rs4,56,441-14-3.

Maharaj Lal Singh, the father of the late and present Chiefs, left cash and gold worth Rs,66,236-12-3 which has been transferred to the State treasury. Of this sum, Rs6,00,000 belonged to the late Maharaja Dungai Singh. The total sum thus accruing to the State after deducting payment of legacies amounted therefore to Rs13,22,675-10-6.

The services of Khan Bahadur Amin Mahomed, Seths Milap Chand and Nemi Chand, in unravelling these complicated accounts, elicited the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General and of Government.

#### WORKING OF THE COURTS—CIVIL CASES

15 In the Nizamats and Tehsils there were 299 cases pending at the beginning of the year, and 3,662 were instituted during its course, decrees were given in 2,025 cases, 1,055 were dismissed, and 92 were transferred, leaving 490 pending at the close of the year.

#### REVENUE CASES

16 There were 971 cases pending in the Nizamats and Tehsils, and 7,972 were instituted during the year, decrees were given in 3,332 instances, 191 were settled by ruznamas, 637 cases were transferred, and 4,028 were dismissed, leaving 1,392 cases pending at the close of the year. The proportion of cases dismissed seems high.

#### CRIMINAL CASES

17 The Nizamats and Tehsils had to deal with 5,277 cases, of which 4,318 were disposed of, 641 were transferred, and 318 remained pending at the close of the year. Punishment was awarded in 970 cases only, this proportion to the number of complaints (*viz.*, 5,277) is small, as is also that of the persons punished to those arrested, *viz.*, 1,342 out of 2,992, and goes to show that complaints were often frivolous. The amount of property plundered is much larger this year than last.

18 On the death of the late Maharaja the Ijlas Khas or Court of final appeal ceased to exist and became merged in the Regency Council, and in like manner the powers of the Council of the late Maharaja's time were conferred upon an Appeal Court consisting of Hafiz Hamidulla and Pandit Kalka Peishad. It seems unnecessary to make separate mention of the work done in the broken periods by each Court as then constituted, and I therefore give the figures for the whole year in each case, 25 cases, however, which awaited decision in the Ijlas Khas, and 17 which were afterwards instituted before the constitution of the Regency Council, had been finally settled, were disposed of by the Political Agent and the three new Members of Council according to a special arrangement sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General. Exclusive of these the Ijlas Khas and the Regency Council had to deal with 73 civil suits, of which decision was confirmed in 27, reversed in 8, revised in 1, and 16 cases were transferred, and 21 remained pending at the close of the year. There were 42 criminal cases, decision was confirmed in 20, reversed in 5, revised in 3, 8 cases were transferred, and 6 were pending at the close of the year. Of the 125 revenue suits, decision was confirmed in 50, reversed in 34, and revised in 6, 22 cases were transferred and 13 were pending.

19 The Council and the Appeal Court had in all 181 civil cases before them, they confirmed decisions in 71, reversed them in 37, and revised them in 15 instances, 30 cases were transferred and 23 were pending on 1st April 1888. There were 162 criminal cases, of which decision was confirmed in 91, reversed in 28, and revised in 13 instances, 19 cases were transferred, and 11 remained pending. There were 168 revenue cases, and decisions were upheld in 73, reversed in 35, revised in 16, 22 cases were transferred, and 22 were pending.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE

20 In September 1887, the Agent to the Governor-General empowered the Political Agent to effect a settlement of these cases by the acceptance of the finding of the Special Committee which was agreeable to the wishes of the late Maharaja, and the Political Agent passed orders on each case according to these instructions.

#### DISPENSARIES

21. Two new dispensaries were opened, viz, at Nohar and Rajgarh. During the year ending on 31st December 1887, 918 in-patients and 27,504 out-patients were treated in the whole State, being an increase of 341 in patients and of 8,230 out-patients over the year 1886, 212 major operations were performed.

#### VACCINATION

22 The number of persons vaccinated was 12,530, at a cost of 1 anna and 11 pies each.

#### HEALTH

23 The general health was good except at Sardarshehr, Suratgarh, Hanomangrah, Anopgarh, and Reni, where fever was prevalent during September, October, and November 1887.

24 The office of Agency Surgeon was held by Dr Pank up to 11th May 1887, and by Assistant Surgeon Sahibditta Mall from 1st September 1887 to 19th February 1888, when he was relieved by Dr W W Webb, M B, who had been officiating in medical charge of the Meywar Residency.

#### JAIL

25 There are 244 prisoners in the Bikanir Jail, of whom 19 are females, in the proportion of 179 Hindus and 65 Mahomedans.

At the Agent to the Governor-General's visit in November 1887, he pronounced the sleeping accommodation to be insufficient, and steps will be taken to enlarge it in the course of the present year.

#### INFANTICIDE

26 There were no cases of infanticide during the year under report.

#### BORDER POLICE.

27 Owing to an increase in the number of cattle thefts and highway robberies it has been found expedient to establish 16 additional Thanas at various points, both on the southern and the western borders and also in some of the more notorious villages in the interior of the State. At the same time the Thakurs have been reminded of their duty to keep down crime within their respective Jagus. Four Gudawais or Inspectors have been appointed from amongst the petty Thakurs, as their local knowledge will be of material use, it is hoped, in detecting crime. The increased cost will amount to about Rs6,000 a year.

#### BOUNDARY DISPUTE

28 No fresh cases were instituted during the year, the sinking of the well at Bhojwas could not be completed within the six months' extension granted by the Muwar Darbar, as mentioned in paragraph 26 of last year's report, and a further period of twelve months has now been allowed for its completion.

#### POST OFFICE

29 No new Post Offices were established during the year.

#### MAIL ROBBERIES

30 On the 21st May 1887, the Government mail bag, which contained Rs200 in cash and letters, was plundered about ten miles from Sardarshehr, and the contents, except the money, were afterwards found in the Doongergurh Tehsil. The enquiry by the Darbar officials resulted in the capture and conviction of two Minas from Jupur territory, each of whom has been sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs100 each, or in default to undergo a further imprisonment of 1½ years each. The Darbar has paid the Rs200 plundered and will recover the amount from the prisoners in addition to the fine imposed on them.

#### SCHOOLS

31 Four new schools have been opened, viz, at Ratangrah, Bahadern, Nohar, and Rajgun, and there are now eleven in the State, the one at Bikanir is largely attended. The

average daily attendance during the year was in the city school 366 66 and in the district schools 611 83, the average daily attendance in the several classes was as follows —

Class	City School	District School
English	67 33 boys	67 42 boys
Urdu	58 5 "	196 58 "
Hindi	296 92 "	546 33 "
Urdu with Hindi	2 33 "	21 5 "

The boys, especially the sons of hereditary officials, are encouraged to persevere in their studies by the hopes held out to them of State employment hereafter if they duly qualify themselves for it

#### MAYO COLLEGE

32 There are at present four boys in the College, *viz*, Abhe Singh of Rajpura, Sakat Singh of Jasana, Hari Singh of Mahajan, and Hari Singh of Sidmukh. Dip Singh of Garasara, who received this year His Excellency the Viceroy's gold medal, has been appointed a companion of the young Maharaja

#### THE MAHARAJA

33 In November 1887, Pandit Ramchander Dubé of the Ajmere Government College was appointed tutor to the young Chief, and by his excellent management seems to have quite won the affection of his young charge who takes a real interest in his studies and has made good progress in English and Hindi reading and writing. He is an intelligent boy and fond of games as well as of reading, though not of a very robust physique. He is spending the hot weather at Mount Abu where he has for a companion the young Maharaj Kunwar of Jodhpur

#### HUKMNAMA

34 Claims to exemption from the payment of Hukmnama or succession duty were filed by the Thakurs of Mohjan, Rawatsar, Ajitpura, and Bidasar. An enquiry held by Major Thornton resulted, in the cases of the three former Thakurs, in the rejection of their claims on the grounds of the absence of any proof of previous exemption, that of the Thakur of Bidasar is not yet finally disposed of

#### PROVISION FOR RAJWIS

35 The late Maharaja, on the recommendation of the Council, granted an increased maintenance to the Rajwis, or cadets of the ruling house, only substituting a money payment for a further grant of villages on the ground of the smallness of Khalsa land, the Rajwis however refused to accept the liberal terms offered them, and there, for the present, until they show a more proper spirit, the matter rests

#### PERWARISH TO SARDARS

36 It is usual for the Dair to make presents to Sardars on occasions of marriage and death. The Thakur of Bahadeta put in a claim of Rs37 and an elephant on his daughter's betrothal and for Rs4,000 and a Rath on account of her marriage, asserting that his family had received assistance to this extent on the marriage of his sister in Sambat 1924. The matter was finally settled for a cash payment of Rs4,000

#### POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR

37 Owing to pressure of business consequent on the death of Maharaja Dungar Singh, the Political Agent was not able to go into camp last cold season

#### AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT

38 Colonel C K M Walter, Agent to the Governor-General, paid a visit to Bikanir, from the 23rd to the 27th of November 1887, and disposed of various questions connected with the administration of the State

39 The Council works well and harmoniously. Routine matters are disposed of by the members sitting as three "Seghas" or Committees, important business only coming before the whole body and the Political Agent. The great assistance given to Major Thornton and Lieutenant-Colonel Law by Khan Bahadur Amin Mahomed at and after the death of the Maharaja has been warmly acknowledged by these officers

40 The office establishment remains unchanged and the members have continued to give entire satisfaction both to my predecessors and myself in the discharge of their duties.

*Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tehsil Courts (Civil Side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending on the 31st March 1888*

No	NATURE OF CASES	INSTITUTED				DISPOSED OF			Pending on the 31st March 1888
		Number of Cases pending on the 1st April 1887	Received by transfer	Instituted	Total	Decreed	Dismissed	Transferred	
1	Money transaction	255	71	3,086	3,412	1,934	958	82	438
2	Settlement of account	10	2	25	37	8	15	2	12
3	Dispute regarding houses	10		20	30	15	6		9
4	Proprietary rights	4	3	6	13	5	2	2	4
5	"Birt" privileges	2		6	8	4	4		
6	Mortgage	2		10	12	5	1	2	4
7	Marriage dispute	6	.	22	28	8	14	.	6
8	Land dispute	..	.	1	1				1
9	Grass								
10	Maintenance								
11	Division of property	1		11	12	4		2	6
12	Miscellaneous	9	16	84	109	42	55	2	10
	TOTAL	299	92	3,271	3,662	2,025	1,055	92	490

*Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tehsil Courts (Revenue Side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending on the 31st March 1888*

No	NATURE OF CASES	INSTITUTED				DISPOSED OF				Pending on the 31st March 1888
		Number of Cases pending on the 1st April 1887	Received by transfer	Instituted	Total	Decreed	Settled by Razbahani	Dismissed	Transferred	
1	Claim to villages	12	6	40	58	16	1	21	6	14
2	Boundary dispute	24	19	42	85	6	1	26	16	36
3	Chaudhar	19	9	47	75	8	7	23	31	6
4	Dispute regarding "Rahm"	35	3	323	361	75	63	129	50	44
5	Division of property	5	1	11	17	5	1	8		3
6	Land dispute	48	9	295	352	77	50	175	11	39
7	Settlement of account	7	1	42	50	11	7	23	1	8
8	Cattle grazing	5	1	27	33	7	2	20	1	3
9	Stray cattle	9	8	40	57	26		8	11	12
10	Mutation of names	53	22	107	182	65		21	18	78
11	Tank and wells	1	1	12	14	3	1	8		2
12	Zemindari cess	8	1	30	39	15	6	11	1	6
13	Right in drinking water	5		29	34	11	5	15	2	1
14	Claim for subsistence allowance	2		6	8	3	2		1	2
15	Village expense fund	2		5	7	1	1	5		
16	Right of pre-emption			1	1	1				
17	Miscellaneous	736	556	6,915	8,207	3,002	44	3,535	488	1,138
	TOTAL	971	637	7,972	9,580	3,332	191	4,028	637	1,192

BIKANIR,  
The 25th April 1888

A. C. TALBOT, Major,  
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tehsil Courts (Criminal Side) of the Bikanir State from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888

No	Cases	Number of Cases pending on 1st April 1887	Number of Cases received by transfer	Number of Cases instituted	Total	Number of Cases disposed of	Number of Cases transferred	Number of Cases pending on 31st March 1888	Number of Cases in which punishment awarded	NUMBER OF PRISONS				Amount of property plundered	Number of cattle plundered	Amount of property recovered	Number of cattle recovered
										Arrested	Punished	Released	Under trial				
1	Murder		3	16	19	1	15	3	.	19	6	9	4	R a p		R a p	
2	Calpable homicide not amounting to murder			3	3	1	2		.	2		2					
3	Dacoity	7	4	14	25	7	5	13		9		5	4	11,392 2 6	8	75 0 0	2
4	Highway robbery	4	13	2	19	15	2	2	1	2	2		.		2		2
5	Abortion	4	1	12	20	16	4		7	31	13	18					
6	Theft of Cattle	112	181	713	1,006	722	181	103	176	666	268	384	11	11,470 1 3	1,596	2,514 1 6	531
7	Robbery	45	77	635	757	622	77	58	195	561	260	276	25	69,737 11 9	6	19,202 6 9	6
8	Suicide	2	8	21	31	23	8		4	9	4	5					
9	Gravous hurt	3	4	33	40	35	4	1	18	42	35	7		.			
10	Poisoning	2	2	2	6	5	1			9		9					
11	Sale of children	1		1	2	2				1		1					
12	Abduction	5	15	54	74	53	14	7	16	68	25	38	5				
13	Escape from lawful custody		4	10	14	10	4	.	8	15	12	3	.				
14	Receiving stolen property	1	2	20	23	15	5	3	3	20	5	11	4				
15	Arson	3	3	35	41	37	3	1	1	7	1	6					.
16	Other Offences	216	321	2,660	3,197	2,751	316	127	541	1,531	711	806	14				
	Total	405	611	4,231	5,277	4,318	611	318	970	2,992	1,342	1,580	70	92,599 15 6	1,612	4,521 8 3	514

A C TALBOT, Major,  
Political Agent, BikanirBikanir,  
The 25th April 1888.

*Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Jhalas Khas, the Council and the Appeal Court of Bikaner State during the year ending on 31st March 1888*

	CIVIL										CRIMINAL										TOTAL					REMARKS					
	Cases					Disposed of					Cases					Disposed of					Cases						Disposed of				
	Pending	Received by transfer	Instituted	Total	Confirmed	Reversed	Revised	Transferred	Pending on 1st April 1888	Pending	Received by transfer	Instituted	Total	Confirmed	Reversed	Revised	Transferred	Pending on 1st April 1888	Pending	Received by transfer	Instituted	Total	Confirmed	Reversed	Revised		Transferred	Pending on 1st April 1888			
Ijlas Khas and Regency Council { Cases for confirmation and Cases appealed against	6	10	56	72	26	9	1	16	21	1	5	28	34	15	4	1	8	6	1	1	6	22	13	At the time of the late Maharaja's death 25 cases and 17 cases afterwards received were disposed of by the Political Agent in conjunction with the three new members of the present Council							
TOTAL	6	10	57	73	27	8	1	16	21	1	5	35	42	20	5	3	9	6	1	1	6	22	13								
Old Council and Appeal Court { Cases for confirmation and Cases appealed against	15	30	132	177	70	35	13	30	27	1	7	18	26	10	3	4	7	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	22	21					
TOTAL	15	30	136	181	71	37	15	30	28	3	10	44	62	31	8	7	10	11	76	22	120	168	73	75	16	22	22				

BIKANER,

The 25th April 1888

A C TALBOT, Major,

Political Agent, Bikaner

## Return of Prisoners in the Bikanir Jail for the year 1887-88

Number	Crime	For life	14 years	12 years	10 years	9 years	8 years	7 years	6 years	5 years	4 years	3 years	2½ years	2 years	1½ years	1 year	9 months	6 months	3 months	2 months	1 month	Under trial	Total
1	Murder	17	3	1	3			1	1	1		3		1									31
2	Deceit							1	1	7													8
3	Poisoning	5							1														6
4	Thug								1			1											1
5	Forgery									1													1
6	Rebellious conduct									1													1
7	"Dharna"									1													1
8	Highway robbery											5		2		4							13
9	Disobedience																						
10	Abortion											1											5
11	Rape																						4
12	Violation																						
13	Abduction																						
14	Burglary																						
15	Hunt																						
16	Theft of property									1													
17	Ditto cattle																						
18	Grievous hurt																						
19	Suicide																						
20	Sale of children																						
21	Embezzlement																						
22	Escaping from lawful custody																						
23	Kine killing																						
24	Miscellaneous																						
	Total	22	3	1	3			3	2	12	4	15		60	16		64	3	15	5	2	9	244

## ABSTRACT

## NUMBER ADMITTED

M 169  
F 107  
Total 276

Hindu  
M thomedan

M 327+23  
F 86+6  
Total 413

Convicts  
Under trials  
Civil Prisoners

BIKANIR,  
The 25th April 1888

A C TALBOT, Major,  
Political Agent, Bikanir





(10)

## REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE, FOR 1887-88.

No 205, dated Ajmere, 8th April 1888

From—LIEUT COLONEL WILLIAM LOCH, A D C, *Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmere,*  
 To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the year 1887-88

Number of pupils at last report  
 Admissions during the year  
 Withdrawals  
 Number of boys remaining on College roll

2 On the date of my last report there were 76 boys on the College roll, and owing to the admissions during the past year being four and the withdrawals nine, the number now stands at 71

Names of new admissions

3 The admissions have been —

- 1 Suraj Singh, the Thakur of Arani in the Tonk State—joined 1th July 1887
- 2 Inder Singh, grandson of the Rao of Batera, Meywar—joined 25th July 1887
- 3, 4 Fitch Singh and Bhopal Singh, sons of the Thakur of Ras, Marwar—joined 6th October and 10th November 1887, respectively

Names of boys withdrawn

4 The withdrawals have been—

- 1 Thakur Man Singh of Karanj, Ajmere, age 19½
- 2 Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwar, Ajmere, age 18½
- 3 Kanwar Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bikanir, age 21
- 4 Sahibzadah Muhammad Inayat ul lah Khan of Tonk, age 21½
- 5 Bijaya Singh, second son of Raj Rana Fateh Singh of Delwara, Meywar, age 18½
- 6 Jai Singh son of Sher Singh Baba of Gurlan, Meywar, age 18
- 7, 8, 9 Sahibzadahs Abdul Sami Khan, Muhammad Ismael Khan, and Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan

These boys, although young, being between 11 and 12 years of age, were withdrawn at the request of their fathers and with the approval of the Political Officer

Present distribution of the College roll

5 The present distribution of the College roll is as follows —

	Boys		Boys
Ajmere	8	Marwar	16
Bikanir	4	Mahikantha	1
Central India	1	Meywar	6
Jaipur	11	Sirohi	1
Jhallawar	1	Tonk	7
Keroli	1	Ulwar	3
Kishengarh	1		—
Kotah	7		—
		TOTAL	71

States remaining unrepresented

6 The following States of Rajputana continue to be unrepresented —

Banswara	Dungarpur
Bhartpur	Jaysulmir
Bundi	Pertabgarh
Dholpur	

7 The return from the summer vacation was satisfactory, 44 boys being present at the first roll call

Return from vacation

8 The conduct of the boys has been excellent, and their general health is a subject on which I think we may continue to congratulate ourselves

Conduct

9 There were only two cases of serious illness during the year, both resulting in complete recovery, and the daily average number of sick was 1.4

Health

Daily average number of boys on College roll and present at College

10 The daily average number on the College roll has been 72.21, and the daily average number present 57.75

11 The prizes for the year 1886-87 were distributed on the Breaking-up Day of the last term, and the following boys deserve special mention —

Prizes

Kanwar Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bikanir, who was awarded His Excellency the Viceroy's Gold Medal, the Silver Medal for good conduct, the second Silver Medal for Punctuality and four other prizes

Thalur Lachman Singh of Bagnari, Ajmere, who gained six prizes,

Kanwar Dalpat Singh, of Mandar, Sirohi, the winner of five prizes, including a Gold Medal presented by His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur, awarded for English speaking, and

Rana Zorwar Singh, Marwar, who obtained the same number of prizes, inclusive of the First Silver Medal for punctuality

Public Works  
Expenditure on Imperial and Contribu-  
tional Works

12 I continue to carry out all Public Works within the Park, and the expenditure on Imperial and Contribution Works has been R1,742-1-3 and R16,891-8-9 respectively during the year

13 In the month of March there were two sittings of the Mayo College Council under the Presidentship of the Agent to the Governor-General

Then Highnesses the Maharajas of Jaipur, Bhartpur, Keoloh and Kishengarh, and Colonel Maharaj Dhurj Sir Pratap Singh came to Ajmere

Colonel Powlett, Resident of the Western Rajputana States, Mr Henvey, Resident in Jaipur, Colonel Trevor, Commissioner of Ajmere Merwar, Colonel Biddulph, Political Agent of Haroti and Tonk, Colonel Abbott, Political Agent in Jhallawar, and Major Martelli, Political Agent of the Eastern States, attended the meetings of the Council, and representatives from the Chiefs of Udaipur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah, Ulwar, Bhartpur, Jhallawar, Bikanir, Tonk, Bundi, Keroli, Peitabgarh, Kishengarh, and Sirohi were also present

14 I beg to attach a statement showing the financial condition of the institution for the year under report

Finance  
Endowment Fund

15 The Endowment Fund continues the same, viz, R6,12,960

16 The Accumulated Fund amounts to R22,000, being divided into two heads, R11,600 standing in the name of the Agent to the Governor-General and Principal, Mayo College, and R10,400 in the Principal's name, alone, this latter amount was increased in October 1887 by the investment of R4,300 received for the purchase of "Chiefs' prizes"

Receipts

17 The receipts amounted to R30,745-4-0 divided as follows —

	R	a	p
(a) Interest on Endowment Fund, R6,12,900	21,454	11	4
Do on Accumulated Fund, R11,600, in name of Agent to the Governor General and Principal	462	13	6
Do on R6,100 in name of Principal	243	6	2
Do on R4,300 do being the interest up to 31st October 1887	42	14	3
The small decrease shown in paragraph 34 (a) in last year's report	6	0	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,209</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>

against R24,911-8-5 in 1886-87, showing an increase of R298-5-3

(b) Contributions from Native States and private persons amounted to R3,850 against R4,000 in the previous year, due to a decrease in the number of boys

(c) The conservancy and Garden receipts amounted to R1,630 15 7, against R1,624 10 5 in 1886-87, showing a small increase of R6-5-2

(d) R54-6-9 were also received on account of—

	R	a	p
Sale of books	50	3	2
From other sources	4	3	7

Total assets of the year 1887-88

18 Adding the above items to the Cash Balance in the Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1887, namely, R6,564-10-0, the total assets amounted to R37,309 14-0

19 The actual expenditure amounted to R26,526-6-11, which, when deducted from the above-mentioned assets, left on the 1st April 1888 a balance of R10,783-7-1 in the Ajmere Treasury, being an increase of more than R4,200 over and above last year's balance

20 With reference to the Estimated Receipts and Expenditure for the ensuing year, I will withhold from explaining details pending the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General, as owing to the late decision of the Supreme Government, a revised budget will, I venture to presume, be necessary

21 In conclusion, I would beg to report the good work performed by Mr Shering, who joined the College as Head Master on the 5th of September 1887, and the other members of the Educational Staff during the past year. My special thanks being due to Pandit Sheonarian, Munshi Sheo Pratap, and Pandit Petambai for varied assistance at all times, and to Pandit Gauri Shankar for rendering into Hindi a book of Translation Exercises

22 I beg to attach one appendix, viz, the Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1887-88 and 1888-89

Appendix

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1887-88 and 1888-89

	Estimated Receipts, 1887-88	Actual Receipts, 1887-88	Estimated Receipts, 1888-89		Estimated Expenditure, 1887-88	Actual Expenditure, 1887-88	Estimated Expenditure, 1888-89
Interest on Endowment	R 25,120	R 25,210	R 25,470	SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT	R 600	R 600	R 600
Contributions from Native States and Private Persons	4,000	3,850	3,500	Allowance to Medical Officer	6,000	3,933	6,000
				Head Master	6,000	6,000	6,000
				Master and Teachers	960	600	960
				Dull Masters	1,410	1,339	1,440
				Clerks	1,210	1,192	1,210
				Servants	460	155	460
MISCELLANEOUS,				Police Guard	2,470	2,251	2,170
Conservancy and Garden produce	1,200	1,631	1,200	Conservancy and Garden Establishment	916	916	1,080
Other Receipts	.	54	.	Book Play and Medical			
	.	.	.	TOTAL	20,110	17,346	20,250
	.	.	.	CONTINGENT CHARGES			
	.	.	.	Stationery	200	159	200
	.	.	.	Conservancy of Garden and Grounds	3,000	3,316	3,500
	.	.	.	Purchase and Repairs of Furniture	300	253	300
	.	.	.	Travelling Allowance	300		300
	.	.	.	Book Play and Medical Stores	3,000	2,740	2,420
	.	.	.	Library	600	629	600
	.	.	.	Miscellaneous	800	1,061	800
	.	.	.	Prizes and Rewards	600	632	810
	.	.	.	Pension and Absentee Charges	400	390	400
	.	.	.	TOTAL	9,200	9,180	9,170
TOTAL	30,320	30,745	30,170	GRAND TOTAL	29,310	26,526	29,620

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER,  
The 5th April 1888

WILLIAM LOCH, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Principal, Mayo College



## (11)

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE POST OFFICE IN  
RAJPUTANA DURING THE YEAR 1887-88.

## POST OFFICES

Appendix marked No I gives the number of post offices, letter-boxes, and postmen in the circle at the close of the years 1886-87 and 1887-88. There is a net increase of 15 post offices, 9 letter boxes, and 12 postmen. Though smaller than in the year 1886-87, the increase took place chiefly in the Marwar State, where the Darbar continues to render every assistance to encourage the working of the Imperial Post Office.

In a separate return, marked Appendix IA, is shown the number of post offices in each State and the number opened during the year under review.

Among the newly opened post offices one was established at Jaisalmer, on the 1st of March 1888.

The Meywar Darbar have recently given permission to open Imperial post offices in their State.

Two were established during the past year and many more will be opened before long.

## MAIL LINES

Appendix No II herewith annexed gives the number of different kinds of mail lines, with mileage, in existence at the close of the years 1886-87 and 1887-88. There was an increase of nine new lines, one of which is a camel one, with a total mileage of 374 miles.

Appendix No III is an enumeration of articles of all sorts delivered in Rajputana during the past two years. There has been a net increase of 198,732 articles or 4.05 per cent over the correspondence of the previous year.

## SALE OF POSTAGE LABELS

The following is a return of postage stamps, both private and service, sold by the several treasuries in Rajputana during the past three years.

The sales of stamps during the year under review were 29 per cent larger than those of the previous year.

YEARS	Sale of Postage Stamps—Private	Sale of Postage Stamps—Service
1885-86	151,184	13,816
1886-87	160,773	11,979
1887-88	207,751	13,944

## MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS

During the year under review 107,718 money orders, amounting to Rs28,00,790, were issued from post offices in Rajputana, and 90,876 money orders for Rs33,42,893 were paid. This gives an increase in the issues of 8,827 money orders amounting to Rs59,116, whilst in the payments there has also been an increase of 6,343 money orders representing a value of Rs83,843. The majority of money orders were issued by post offices south of Ajmere, whilst the bulk of the payments were made at post offices north of Ajmere.

## INSURED ARTICLES

Twelve thousand seven hundred and forty-two articles, insured to a value of Rs47,99,660, were despatched from this circle during last year. This is an increase of 900 articles, amounting to Rs4,18,318 in excess of the previous year.

The partial insurance system was for the first time extended to post offices in Marwar since the 1st January 1888.

### SAVINGS BANK

There has been a steady increase in the Savings Bank transactions. The majority of depositors are British subjects. Up to the close of the year there were 3,058 open Savings Bank accounts, representing a sum of Rs. 5,63,491.

Every branch of the department shows a steady development, and this is chiefly due to the gradual, though slow, extension of the post office in native territory.

### OFFENCES AGAINST THE DEPARTMENT

Three post office servants were convicted and punished by Magistrates for misappropriating Government money.

In six instances service postage labels were affixed to private letters posted by the public, and in every instance the offenders were made over to the Magistrate.

During the past year only three letters were challenged to which labels previously used had been affixed.

### HIGHWAY ROBBERIES

The mail was plundered on three occasions during last year, particulars of these are given in the accompanying Appendix IV.

### TEMPORARY POST OFFICES

Two temporary post offices were opened in 1887-88—one in connection with the camp of exercise at Rupaheli with which the General Commanding expressed himself satisfied, and the other was established at the Pilwara Fair in Marwar. From the large number of articles posted and delivered, both temporary post offices proved a success.

The postal circles of Rajputana is in charge of a Deputy Postmaster-General assisted by two Superintendents of Post Offices and eight Inspectors.

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## APPENDIX I.

*Statement showing the Number of Post Offices (of all classes) and Letter-boxes opened and Postmen and Village Postmen entertained in the year 1887-88, and the number existing on the 31st March 1888*

EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1887				EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1888				INCREASE OR DECREASE											
Post Offices				Letter boxes	Postmen	Village Postmen	Post Offices				Letter boxes	Postmen	Village Postmen						
Head offices	Sub offices	Branch offices	TOTAL				Head offices	Sub-offices	Branch offices	TOTAL									
8	100	*64	178	87	175	92	8	61	*124	193	96	186	93	Decrease	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
														45	60	15	9	11	1

\* 7 District Dāk Post Offices included

## APPENDIX I A

*Statement showing the Number of Post Offices in the different States of Rajputana*

NAME OF STATE	Number of Post Offices existing on 31st March 1887	Number of Post Offices opened during 1887-88	TOTAL	REMARKS
Ajmere (British)	27		27	
Bhartpur	5		5	
Bikanir	14	1	15	
Haroti	6		6	
Jaipur (including Shekhawati)	27	1	28	
Jeysalmir		1	1	
Jhallawar	2		2	
Keroli	1		1	
Kishengarh	3		3	
Luharu	1		1	
Marwar (including Malani)	51	10	61	
Merwara (British)	7		7	
Meywar	16	2	18	
Sirohi	10		10	
Tonk	3		3	
Ulwar	5		5	
TOTAL	178	15	193	



## APPENDIX II

*Showing the Distance over which Mails were carried by Railway, Mail Cart, Camels, Runners, Boats and Steamers during the official year 1886-87 as compared with previous year*

DESCRIPTION OF MAIL LINES	NAMES OF LINES EXISTING AT THE CLOSE OF 1886-87		NAMES OF LINES EXISTING AT THE CLOSE OF 1887-88		REMARKS
	Number	Mileage	Number	Mileage	
Railway		722		722	
Tonga Dak	1	72	1	72	
Camel line	2	206	3	272	
Imperial Mail Runner line	52	1,829	16	2,137	
District " " "	10	162	10	162	
TOTAL	65	2,991	71	3,365	

NOTE —Net increase 6 mail lines, 374 miles

## APPENDIX III.

*Enumeration of Articles delivered in 1886-87 and 1887-88*

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	2	3	4	5	REMARKS
	Total of 1886-87	Total of 1887-88	Increase	Decrease	
Letters, paid	3,697,035	3,791,367	37,282		
„ unpaid	708,465	679,968		28,197	
„ registered	87,600	91,143	6,513		
„ V P, registered	1,825	3,151	1,329		
„ insured	1,095	1,538	413		
„ service privileged	14,600	19,970	5,370		
Post cards, single	1,223,115	1,408,300	185,185		
„ reply	26,280	25,028		1,252	
Newspapers	360,620	334,991		25,629	
Book and pattern packets, unregistered	96,360	98,911	2,581		
Book packets, registered	1,825	1,929	104		
„ V P, registered	1,095	1,720	625		
„ V P, unregistered	5,110	9,776	4,666		
Parcels, paid	21,535	19,501		2,034	
„ unpaid	12,775	10,871		1,904	
„ insured	20,440	20,511	104		
„ value payable	6,205	6,205			
Money orders, inland	102,200	115,835	13,635		
„ telegraphic	365	938	573		
„ foreign	730	1,068	338		
India Postal Notes	730			730	Net increase 198,732
TOTAL	6,390,055	6,588,787	258,778	60,046	Percentage of increase 1.05

## APPENDIX IV

*Showing the Highway Robberies of the Mail committed during the official year 1887-88 in the Rajputana Circle*

No	Date of Highway Robbery	Place or line where the Highway Robbery occurred	Superintendent's Division	Native State	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected	Nature and brief details of property stolen	Brief statement of facts of Case and of the result of enquiry	REMARKS
1	May 21 <sup>st</sup> , 1887	Sardarsnahr Rem line between Churn and Sardarsnahr near Palasur	Upper Rajputana	Bikanir	Not known	Rs200 in cash, also some registered unpaid and paid letters	Mail robbed by 2 highway men at about noon. Cash stolen, but other articles left uninjured in jungle	All the articles recovered, but the cash Rs200 not recovered. Darbar paid Rs200 to Department as compensation
2	October 16th, 1887	Between Kargdar and Rakhdeo on the Udaipur Kherwara line	Meywar	Meywar	Bagla, substitute for Shewla, runner, and Oojia Alawa, were drunk and were robbed by persons not yet known	Ordinary letters	Bagla, substitute of Shewla, was drunk is also was the Alawa. Shewla had appointed Bagla as substitute four days previous to the robbery without the knowledge of the overseer. The robbers not found, but two packets of contents of mail bag recovered	Bagla, Shewla, and Oojia sentenced to 9, 6, and 12 months' imprisonment. Cash compensation not asked for
3	December 19th, 1887	New village Gunwara, 3 miles from Sagwara	Meywar	Dungarpur-Meywar	Not known	Government property such as bag, badge, stamps, &c., Rs7 8, and village postman's property worth Rs18 12	Village postman, Rupram, was on his beat accompanied by Raj Chawrida when he was attacked by six armed thieves at about 9 AM, and deprived of all he had. Thieves not traced	Raj paid compensation for loss



No. 4672-I

FROM

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

TO

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA.

FORT WILLIAM, *the 31<sup>st</sup> December 1888*

ORIENTAL DEPT. SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 2460-G, dated the 30th June 1888, submitting the Report on the Administration of the States in the Rajputana Agency for the year 1887-88

2 The report is generally satisfactory, and is improved by what has been done towards decreasing its bulk. In this respect the report on Jaipur may well be taken by the Political Officers in the Agency as a guide, for there are instances, such as the length of the Haridwar and Tonk report, and the statistical tables on education appended to the Ulwar report, which show that not in all cases have the wishes of the Government of India been accurately understood or at least intelligently followed

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd) W J CUNINGHAM,

*Under-Secretary to the Government of India*